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Labradór, a peasant, or farmer	Tabernéro, a vintner
Labradóra, a farmer's wife or daughter	Cervezéro, a brewer
Aldeáno, a country-man	Mezonéro, } an inn-keeper
Aldeána, a country-woman	Ventéro, }
Pícaro, a rogue	Reloxéro, a watch-maker
Esclávo, a slave	Pregonéro, a crier
Platéro, a goldsmith	Joyero, a jeweller
Libréro, a bookseller	Botícário, an apothecary
Impressór, a printer	Buxonéro, a pedlar
Barbéro, a barber	Vidriéro, a glazier
Mercadér de seda, a mercer	Carbonéro, a collier
Mercadér de paño, a woolen-draper	Jardinéro, a gardener
Mercadér de liénzo, a linen-draper	Letrádo, a lawyer
Sástre, a taylor	Procuradór, a solicitor
Costuréra, a sempstress	Abogádo, a counsellor at law
Sombreréro, a batter	Juéz, a judge
Calcetéro, a hosier	Carceléro, a gaoler
Zapatéro, a shoemaker	Verdúgo, the hangman
Remendón, a cobler	Ceréro, a wax-chandler
Herréro, a blacksmith	Ganapán, }
Albeitár, a farrier	Esportilléro, }
Carrajéro, a smith	Mandadéro, }
Levandéra, a laundress	Remendón, a botcher
Comádre, } a midwife	Tartaravuélo, a grandfather's
Partéra, } a midwife	grandfather
Partéro, a man-midwife	Bisavuélo, a great-grandfather
Médico, a physician	Avuélo, a grandfather
Embustéro, a cheat	Padre, father
Charlatán, a quack	Madre, mother
Cirujáno, a surgeon	Hijo, a son
Sáca muélas, a tooth-drawer	Hija, a daughter
Silléro, a saddler	Niéto, a grandson
Carpintéro, a carpenter	Bisniéto, a great-grandson
Peón, a labourer	Hermáno, a brother
Albañil, a bricklayer	Cuñado, a brother-in-law
Pintór, a painter	Padrastro, a stepfather
Panadéro, a baker	Madrastra, a stepmother
Carnicéro, a butcher	Suégro, the husband's or wife's
Frutéra, a fruiterer	father
Verduléra, an herb-woman	Nuéra, the wife of one's son
Pasteléro, a pastry-cook	Yérno, the husband of one's
	daughter
	Prímo hermáno, a cousin-german

Tío, <i>an uncle</i>	Soltéro, <i>a bachelor</i>
Sobrino, <i>a nephew</i>	Heredero, <i>an heir</i>
Primo segundo, <i>a second cousin</i>	Tutór, <i>a tutor</i>
Marido, <i>an husband</i>	Curadór, <i>a guardian</i>
Mugér, <i>a wife</i>	Viudo, <i>a widower</i>
Nóvio, <i>a bridegroom</i>	Hermáno de leche, <i>a foster-brother</i>
Nóvia, <i>a bride</i>	Niño de la piédra, <i>a foundling</i>
Desposado, <i>one betrothed</i>	Niño supuesto, <i>a false child</i>
Ahijado, <i>a godson</i>	Bastardo, <i>a bastard</i>
Padrino, <i>a godfather</i>	Hijo de ganancia, <i>a natural son</i>
Madrina, <i>a godmother</i>	Donzella, <i>a maiden</i>
Compádre, } <i>an he and she</i>	Mugér casada, <i>a married woman</i>
Comádre, } <i>gossip</i>	Parida, <i>a lying-in woman</i>
Compañero, } <i>companion</i>	Ama de leche, <i>a nurse</i>
Camaráda, } <i>twin</i>	Ama de llaves, <i>a house-keeper</i>
Mellízo, <i>a twin</i>	Mancéba, <i>a concubine</i>
Cofráde, <i>a brother of the same society</i>	Raméra, } <i>a whore</i>
Cafradía, <i>a guild or society</i>	Puta,
Tertúlia, <i>a club</i>	
Communidád, <i>a company</i>	
Huérfano, <i>an orphan</i>	

Of a house, and all that belongs to it. De una casa,
y todo lo perteniente a ella.

Casa, <i>a house</i>	Artezón, <i>an arched ceiling</i>
El solár, <i>the ground of a house</i>	Bóveda, <i>a vault</i>
Cimiento, <i>the foundation</i>	Escaléra, <i>a stair-case</i>
Paré, <i>a wall</i>	Escalón, <i>a step</i>
Tabique, <i>a light wall</i>	Tejádo, <i>a tiled roof</i>
Pátio, <i>a court or yard</i>	Téjas, <i>tiles</i>
Facháda, <i>the front</i>	Ladrillos, <i>bricks</i>
Alto, à andár, <i>a floor</i>	Pizarras, <i>slates</i>
Portál, <i>a porch</i>	Puerta, <i>door</i>
Ventána, <i>a window</i>	Passadizo, <i>a passage</i>
Entresuélo, <i>a low floor, between the upper and lower, that are more lofty</i>	Corrál, <i>a court-yard</i>
Zaquizamí, or ciélo, <i>the ceiling; also the place between the ceiling and the roof of a house, a cock-loft</i>	Tráscorrál, <i>a back-yard</i>
Desván, <i>a garret</i>	Cámara, <i>a chamber</i>
	Aposénto,
	Piéza,
	Quarto,
	Estánzia,
	a room

Anticá-

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Anticámará, <i>antichamber</i>	Pestillo, <i>the bolt of a lock</i>
Requádra, <i>a back-room</i>	Cerrójo, <i>a bolt</i>
Sála, <i>a hall</i>	Llave, <i>a key</i>
Corredór, <i>a gallery</i>	Ventanilla, <i>a little window</i>
Retréte, <i>a closet</i>	Pica-pórté, <i>a lash</i>
Estudio, <i>a study</i>	Tranca de puérta, <i>the bar of a door</i>
Armário, } <i>a cupboard</i>	Guardas de la llave, <i>the wards of a lock</i>
Athacéna, } <i>a cupboard</i>	Cañuto de llave, <i>the pipe of a key</i>
Escaparáte, <i>a press for cloth</i>	Vidriéra, <i>the glass of a window</i>
Guarda fópa, <i>a wardrobe</i>	Rejas de ventána, <i>the bars of a window</i>
Alcóva, <i>an alcove</i>	Escaléra de caracól, <i>a winding stair-case</i>
Balcón, } <i>a balcony</i>	Llanos de escaléra, <i>the landing-places of stairs</i>
Miradór, } <i>a balcony</i>	Descánzo de escaléra, <i>the half pace of stairs</i>
Azutéa, <i>the flat roof of a house</i>	Grada, } <i>a step</i>
Camaranchón, <i>a cock-loft</i>	Escalón, } <i>a step</i>
Torre, <i>a tower</i>	Escaléra secreta, <i>back-stairs</i>
Bodéga, } <i>a cellar</i>	Viga, <i>beam</i>
Sótano, } <i>a cellar</i>	Vigón, <i>the girder or main beam</i>
Repostería, <i>the butler's room</i>	Tabla, <i>a board</i>
Despensa, <i>a pantry</i>	Cruzéro, <i>a rafter</i>
Cozína, <i>a kitchen</i>	Ladrilio, <i>a brick</i>
Caballeriza, <i>the stable</i>	Paréd maéstra, <i>the main wall</i>
Perrería, <i>a dog-kennel</i>	Paréd de en medio, <i>the party-wall</i>
Palomár, <i>a dove-house</i>	Paréd de cál y canto, <i>a wall of lime and stone</i>
Gallinéro, <i>a hen-roost</i>	Tabique, <i>a lath and plaster partition</i>
Jardin, <i>a garden</i>	Cál, <i>lime or plaster</i>
Parque, <i>a park</i>	Argamassa, <i>mortar</i>
Priváda, } <i>the privy</i>	Encostradúra de paréd, <i>the plaster of a wall</i>
Necessária, } <i>the privy</i>	Yésslo, <i>fine white lime</i>
Coronilla del edificio, <i>the top of the building</i>	Jalbégue, <i>white-wash</i>
Teja, <i>a tile</i>	Mesa, <i>a table</i>
Pizárra, <i>a slate</i>	Banco, <i>a bench</i>
Rípia, <i>a shingle</i>	Silla,
Ala de tejádc, <i>the eves of the house</i>	
Canál, <i>the gutter</i>	
Umbrál, <i>the threshold</i>	
Bastidóres de la puérta, <i>the frame of the door</i>	
Postigo, <i>a wicket</i>	
Quícos ó goznes, <i>binges</i>	
Cerradúra, <i>a lock</i>	
Candádo, <i>a padlock</i>	

Silla, a chair	Testéra de cama, the bed's head
Silla de brázos, an arm-chair	
Taburéte, a chair with a back	Columnas de cama, the bed-posts
Sitiál, a stool without a back	Xergón, a straw-bed
Banquillo, a stool	Estdra, a mat
Cáxa, a box	Calentadór de cama, a warming-pan
Arca, arcón, a chest	Chiminéa, a chimney
Caxón, a case of drawers	Respideradéro, o cañón de chiminéa, the funnel of a chimney
Tiradór, a drawer	
Escritorio, a cabinet	
Cama, a bed	Morillos, hand-irons
Lecho, the part of the bed that is laid on	Fuelle, bellows
Armadúra, or maderaje de la cama, a bedstead	Tenázas, tongs
Cíelo de la cama, the bed's tester	Pala, or badil, a shovel
Cortinas de cama, bed-curtains	Guarda fuégo, a screen
Roda piés, the bases of a bed	Urgadór, } a poker
Tapete, } a carpet	Atisadór, } a poker
Alfombra, } a carpet	Olla, a pottage-pot
Sábanas, sheets	Tapadéra, the pot-lid
Frazádas, blankets	Afa, the ear of a pot
Covertór, counterpane	Puchero, a pipkin
Almohádas, pillows	Cucharón, a ladle
Tapicería, tapestry	Caldéra, a kettle
Pintúra, a picture	Escalfadór, }
Espéjo, a looking-glass	Braserilla, } a chafing-dish
Candeléro, a candlestick	Trévedes, a trevet
Despaviladéras, snuffers	Hornillo, a stove
Araña, a branch of crystal to hold many candles	Horno, an oven
Yéscua, tinder	Sartén, a frying-pan
Pajuéla, a match	Cazo, a sauce-pan
Pedernál, a flint	Cazuéla, a little pan
Eslabón, the steel to strike fire with	Espumadéra, a skimmer
Orinál, a chamber-pot	Parrillas, a gridiron
Colchón, a matress	Coladéro, a cullender
Colcha, a quilt to lay on the bed.	Cedázo, a sieve
Cátre, a couch	Rallo, a grater
Cama de viento, a field-bed	Mechonéra, a larding-pin
	Affadór, a spit
	Azeitéra, } an oil-pot
	Alcuza, } an oil-pot
	Vinagéra, a cruet
	Almiréz, }
	Mortéro, } a mortar

Mano

Mano de mortero, a pestle	Jarro, a mug
Redoma, a vial	Taza, a cup or dish
Sumidero, a sink	Salvilla, a salver
Cántaro, a pitcher	Flasco, a flask
Bazín, a close-stool pan	Botella, a bottle
Albornia, a great earthen pan	Vídro, a glass
Herráda,	Fuente gran plato, a basin
Cubo,	Monda dientes, } a tooth-
Cuba, a tub	Escarva dientes, } picker
Lexía,	Mayordomo, a steward
Coláda,	Trinchante, a carver
Xabón, soap.	Secretário, a secretary
Levadúra, leaven	Camaréro, a chamberlain
Rodilla, a coarse cloth	Despensero, a purveyor
Estropájo, a dish-clout	Capellán, a chaplain
Pala del horno, the peel of the oven	Limosnero, an almoner
Harina, meal, flour	Page, a page
Salvádos, bran	Lacayo, a footman
Artéza, a tray	Cochero, a coachman
Mantéles, a table-cloth	Mozo de caballos, a groom
Servilleta, a napkin	Caballerizo, a gentleman of the horse
Aguamanil, an ewer	Copero, a cup-bearer
Almofía, a basin	Maestre sala, a sewer
Toalla, a towel	Bodeguero,
Platillos, plates	Repostero,
Cuchillo, a knife	Halconero, a falconer
Tenedor, a fork	Cozinero, a cook
Salézo, a salt-seller	Galopín, a scullion
Plato, a dish	Portero, a porter
Escudilla, a porringer	Cafero,
Cuchara, a spoon	Huésped,
Trajadór, a chopping-block	Amo de casa,

Of country affairs. De las cosas del campo.

Alquería, a country-house, or a farm-house	Zurrón, a scrip
Quintero, a farmer	Cayado, a shepherd's crook
Boyero,	Honda, a sling
Vaquero,	Ortelano,
Porquero,	Jardinero,
Porquerizo,	Cavador, a ditcher
Pastor, a shepherd	Viñadero, a vine-dresser
	Arado, a plough
	Azada,

Azada,	} a spade	Zanja, a ditch
Azadón,		Lagúna, a lake, or marsh
Arador,	} a ploughman	Pántano, a marsh
Labradór,		Llanura, a plain
Estéva,	} a plough-handle	Peña, } a rock
Manzera,		Roca, }
Reja del arado, a plough-share		Peñasco, a great rock
Rastrillo, the harrow		Despeñadéro, a precipice
Sembradór, a sower		Selva, a forest
Escaradadót, a weeder		Bósque, a wood
Rozadór, a weeding-hook		Esplanáda, a curious plain
Segadór, a reaper		Mata, a thicket
Guadaña, a scythe		Zarza, a bramble
Trillo, a flail		Espína, a thorn
Horca, a fork		Prado, a meadow
Bieldo, a winnowing fan		Vergél, a bower
Pescadór, a fisherman		Huérta, an orchard
Réd barredéra, a drag-net		Jardín, a garden
Vara caña para pescar, a fishing-rod		Era de jardín, a bed in a garden
Sedál de la caña, a fishing-line		Gloriéta, a bed of flowers
Anzuélo, a fishing-hook		Almaciéga, a seed-plot
Cazadór, a huntsman		Bóbeda de parras, an arbour
Cébo, a bait		Laberynto, a labyrinth
Liga, bird-lime		Grúta, a grotto
Jaúla, a cage		Cascáda, a cascade
Obréro,	} a day-labourer	Fuente, a fountain
Jornaléro,		Chorro de agua, a water-spout
Asnéro, a keeper of asses		Pilón de fuente, the vase of a fountain
Paysáno, a country-man		Encañada,
Campo que descansa, a fallow field		Aqueducto, } an aqueduct
Tierra entre los sulcos, a ridge		Hortaliza, all sorts of herbage
Sulco, a furrow		Planta, a plant
Trigo en hierba; green corn		Camino real, the highway
Tierra inculta, land untilled		Senda, } a path
Monte,	} a hill, mountain	Veréda, } a path
Montaña,		Pisáda, } a track
Cuésta,	} a little hill	Rastro, }
Colládo,		Cabalgadúra, a saddle-beast
Cerro, a rising-ground		Carréta, a waggon
Valle, a valley		Carro, a cart
Abismo, a bottomless pit		Rueda, a wheel

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Rayo de ruéda, <i>the spoke of a wheel</i>	Rastra, } a sledge Narría, }
Llantas, } <i>the felloes of the wheel</i>	Canasta, a flasket
Cambas, } <i>wheel</i>	Espuérta, a dirt-basket
Cubo de ruéda, <i>the nave of the wheel</i>	Chirrión, a dung-cart
Eje, <i>the axle-tree</i>	Banásta, a great hamper
Estáca, } <i>the pin of a wheel</i>	Alfórja, a wallet
Clavo, } <i>the pin of a wheel</i>	Balsa, a purse
Calésa, <i>a chaise</i>	Costál, } a sack
Littéra, <i>a litter</i>	Saco, } a sack
Andas, <i>the shafts</i>	Maléta, a portmanteau
Coché, } <i>a coach</i>	Talégo, a bag
Carroza, } <i>a coach</i>	Taléga, a hair bag
Cesta, <i>a basket</i>	Valija, a cloakbag
	Zurrón, a budget or pouch

De la iglesia y cosas pertenecientes a ella. *Of the church, and things pertaining to it.*

Nave, <i>the isle of the church</i>	Mantél del altár, <i>the altar-cloth</i>
Cimbório, } <i>the dome</i>	Missál, a mass book
Cópola, } <i>the dome</i>	Sotána, a cassock
Pináculo, <i>a pinnacle</i>	Sobre pelíz, a surplice
Chóro, <i>the choir</i>	Roquéte, a short surplice
Capilla, <i>a chapel</i>	Bonéte, a cap
Atril, <i>a desk</i>	Mitra, a mitre
Sacristía, <i>the vestry</i>	Báculo, a crozier
Campanário, <i>the belfry</i>	Patriarcha, a patriarch
Campána, <i>a little bell</i>	Arzobíspp, an archbishop
Badajo, } <i>the clapper of the bell</i>	Obispo, a bishop
Lengüeta, } <i>bell</i>	Obispádo, a bishoprick
Pila, <i>the font</i>	Diocesis, a diocese
Isópo, <i>a sprinkler</i>	Coadjutór, coadjutor
Confessionário, <i>a confession-seat</i>	Suffraganéo, suffragan
Tribúna, <i>a tribune or gallery</i>	Sacerdóte, a priest
Ciménterio, <i>the church-yard</i>	Sacerdócio, priesthood
Ossario, <i>the charnel</i>	Diácono, a deacon
Altár, <i>an altar</i>	Subdiácono, a sub-deacon
Frontál, <i>an antependium</i>	Acólito, one that serves the priest at the altar
Tabernáculo, } <i>the tabernacle</i>	Lector, a reader
Sagrário, } <i>the tabernacle</i>	Clérigo, a clergyman.
Pálio, <i>a canopy</i>	Preládo,

Prelado, a prelate	Oficio divino, divine service
Abad, an abbot	Psaltério, the psalter
Abadessa, an abbess	Psalm, a psalm
Abadía, an abbey	Antiphona, antiphon
Canónigo, a canon	Lección, a lesson
Deán, a dean	Verséte, a verse
Prevóste, a provost	Sermón, a sermon
Archidiácono, an archdeacon	Meditación, meditation
Precentór, a precentor	Oración vocal, vocal prayer
Maestro de coro, the master of the choir	Oración mental, mental prayer
Cantór, a singer	Predicar, to preach
Sacristán, vestry-keeper	Cathechisár, to catechise
Prebendádo, a prebendary	Enterrár, } to bury
Cura, the parson	Sepultár, } to bury
Paróchia, a parish	Excomunión, excommunication
Vicário, a vicar	Suspension, suspension
Oficial, an official	Entredicho, an interdict
Promotór, a proctor	Irregularidad, irregularity
Encomienda, a thing given in commendam	Descomulgár, to excommunicate
Bautismo, baptism	Catedral, a cathedral church
Confirmación, confirmation	Conventual, the church of a convent
Matrimónio, matrimony	Parochial, a parish-church
Comulgár, to receive the sa- crament	Adviento, advent
Ordenes facros, holy orders	Quaresma, lent
Ceremónia, ceremony	Témporas, ember-weeks
Rúbrica, the rubric	Vigilia, an eve
Rituál, a ritual	Ayuno, a fast

Things relating to war. Cosas pertenecientes a la guerra.

Artillería, artillery, great guns	Carretón de cañon, the carriage of a gun.
Picza de artillería, } a cannon	Cargar, to load
Cañon,	Apuntar, to level
Trén de artillería, the train of artillery	Disparar, to fire
Boca de cañon, the mouth of a cannon	Tiro de cañon, a cannon-shot
Fogón, the touch-hole	Desmontar un cañon, to dis- mount a gun
Culáta del cañon, the breech of a gun	Enclavar un cañon, to nail up a gun

Culevrina, a culverin	Peto, a breast-plate
Falconete, a falconet	Coráza, a cuirass
Pedréro, a patteringo	Espaldár, the back-plate
Cañon entero, a whole canon	Coffeléte, a corslet
Medio cañon, half cannon.	Braceléte, armour for the arms
Petardo, a petard	Escarcelón, armour from the waist to the thighs
Bomba, a bomb	Inojéras, armour for the knees
Bombarda, a bomb-ketch.	Broqué, a buckler
Mortero, a mortar-piece	Escudo, a shield
Granada, a grenade	Adarga, a target
Mosquéte, a musket	Cota de malla, a coat of mail
Cajabina, a carbine	Generál, a general
Escopéta, a firelock	Teniente generál, a lieutenant-general
Pistola, a pistol	Sargento mayor de batalla, a major-general
Bala, a bullet	Maestre de campo, } a colonel
Pólvora, powder	Coronel,
Matcha, a match	Sargento mayor, a major
Pedernál, a foint	Capitán, a captain
Flecha, an arrow	Teniente, a lieutenant
Dardo, a dart	Corneta, a cornet
Javalina, a boar-spear	Alferez, an ensign
Honda, a sling	Sargento, a serjeant
Arco, a bow	Cabo de esquádra, a corporal
Maza de armas, a battle-axe.	Quadrillero, a brigadier
Lanza, a lance	Soldado, a soldier
Alabarda, an halbert	Caudillo, a leader, commander
Partesána, a partesan	Tambor, a drum
Pica, a pike	Pifano, a fife
Alfange, scymitar	Trompeta, a trumpet
Espáda, a sword	Atabál, a kettle-drum
Puño de la espáda, the handle of a sword	Soldado de a caballo, a trooper
Pomo de la espáda, the pomel of a sword	Soldado de a pié, } a foot soldier
Guarnicion de espáda, the bilt of a sword	Infante, } dier
La hoja, the blade	Dragon, a dragoon
Punál, a poniard	Piquero, a pikeman
Bayonéta, a bayonet	Mosquetero, a musketeer
Yelmo, } a helmet	Fusilero, a fusileer
Celáda, } a helmet	Infantería, the infantry
Daga, a dagger	Caballería, the cavalry
Morrion, a morrion	Artillero, a gunner
Vizera, the visor of an helmet	Bombardero, a bombardier
Gorjal, the gorget	Ingeniero, an engineer
	Minero, a miner
	Gastadór,

Gastadór, a pioneer	Barréra, a barrier
Centinela, a sentinel	Falsa braga, a fausse braye
Vanguárdia, the vanguard	Fosso, a ditch
Cuerpo de batalla, the main body of an army	Repecho, a breast-work
Retaguárdia, the rear	Garita, a sentry-box
Cuerpo de reserva, the corps de reserve	Casemáta, casemate
Cuerpo de guárdia, the corps de guard	Galería, { gallery
Ala, the wing of an army	Corredor, { gallery
Batallón, a battalion	Estráda cubierta, the covert-way
Regimiento, } a regiment	Cestón, a gabion
Tercio, } a regiment	Estáca, a palisade
Tropa de caballos, a troop of horse	Redúto, a redoubt
Compañía de infantería, a company of foot	Atalaya, a place to discover, or the person who discovers
Hiléra, a rank	Manta, a mantlet, or cover for men from the shot
Fila, a file	Fagína, fascines
Esquadrón, a squadron	Mina, a mine
Mochilero, a soldier's bay	Contra mina, a counter-mine
Bagáge, baggage	Trinchéra, a trench
Vivandéro, a sutler	El real, the camp
Partido, a party	Vituallas, provisions
Corredóres, the forlorn hope	Municiones, ammunition
Batidóres, discoverers	Bisoño, a new soldier
Murallas, } walls	Picoréro, a morauder
Muros, } walls	Contra marcha, a counter-march
Alména, a battlement	Escaramúza, a skirmish
Parapéto, the parapet	Batalla, a battle
Castillo, a castle	Sítio, a siege
Fuerte, a fort	Quartél, quarter
Fortaléza, a fortress	Encamisáda, a canisado
Fortificación, fortification	Salida, a sally
Torre, a tower	Batír, to batter
Ciudadela, a citadel	Brecha, a breach
Bastión, a bastion	Escaláda, an escalade
Cortina, a curtain	Affalto, an assault
Media luna, an half-moon	Llamada, the chahade
Tronéra, a loop-hole	Capitulacion, the capitulation
Terra pleno, a rampart	Guarnicion, a garrison
Caballéro, a caballer, or mount	Tocár la caxa, to beat the drum
Rebelín, a ravelin	Levantár gente, to raise men
Contra escarpa, countescarp	Pagár el sueldo, to pay the soldiers

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Batir la estrada, <i>to scour the country</i>	Reforzár el exército, <i>to reinforce the army</i>
Levantar el sitio, <i>to raise the siege</i>	Tocár a recogér, <i>to sound a retreat</i>
Marchár a banderas desplegadas, <i>to march with flying colours</i>	Entregár una plaza, <i>to surrender a place.</i>

The year, and its parts. El año y sus partes.

Año, <i>a year</i>	Mañana, <i>the morning</i>
Mes, <i>a month</i>	Tarde, <i>the evening</i>
Semána, <i>a week</i>	Hora, <i>an hour</i>
Día, <i>a day</i>	Minuto, <i>a minute</i>
Noche, <i>a night</i>	Momento, <i>a moment</i>

The months. Los meses.

Enero, <i>January</i>	Júlio, <i>July</i>
Febrero, <i>February</i>	Agosto, <i>August</i>
Marzo, <i>March</i>	Setiembre, <i>September</i>
Abril, <i>April</i>	Octubre, <i>October</i>
Mayo, <i>May</i>	Noviembre, <i>November</i>
Júnio, <i>June</i>	Deciembre, <i>December</i>

The days of the week.

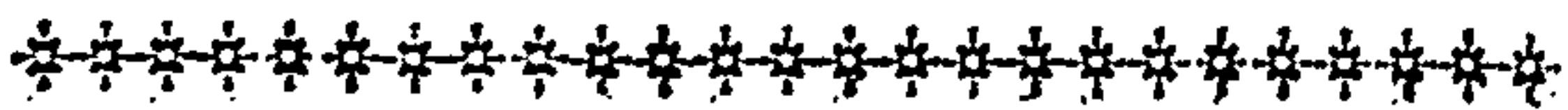
Lunes, <i>Monday</i>	Viernes, <i>Friday</i>
Martes, <i>Tuesday</i>	Sábado, <i>Saturday</i>
Miércoles, <i>Wednesday</i>	Domingo, <i>Sunday</i>
Juéves, <i>Thursday</i>	

Navigation. Navigación.

Navio,	Galéra, <i>a galley</i>
Nave,	Galeáza, <i>a galleop</i>
Nao,	Galeón, <i>a galleon</i>
Navio de guerra, <i>a man of war</i>	Galeota, <i>a galleot</i>
Manuál,	Fragáta, <i>a frigate</i>
Navio marchante, <i>a merchant-ship</i>	Saíca, <i>a saick</i>
Navio ligero, <i>a light vessel</i>	Carráca, <i>a carrack</i>
	Fusta, <i>a flute</i>

Pinaza,

Pináza, a pinnace	Vela del trinquete, the fore-sail
Barca de passage, a ferry-boat	Cevadéra, the sprit-sail
Canóa, a canoe	Vela latina, a shoulder of mizen sail
Piragua, a piragua	Remo, an oar
Góndola, a light boat	Pala de remo, the blade of an oar
Esquife, a skiff	Troneras, the port-holes
Balándra, a sloop	Empavesadas, the nettings
Bergantín, a brigantine	Gallardete, a pendant
Barquéta, } a boat	Vanderóla, a flag
Barquilla, }	Vandera, the colours
Balsa, a float	Brúxula, the compass
Capitána, the admiral	Punta de la proa, the stern
Almiránta, the vice-admiral	Puente, } the deck
Armáda, a fleet	Cubierta, }
Flota, a fleet of merchant-ships	Tilla, the hatches
Esquádra, a squadron	Timón, the helm
A bordo, a board	Quilla, the keel
Popa, the poop, stern	Ancla, } an anchor
Proa, the prow or head	Ancora, }
Tartána, a tartan	Amarra, }
Brulóte, a fire-ship	Maróma, } a cable
Patache, a patache	Cable,
Feluca, a felucca	Sonda, the sounding-lead
Barca, a bark	Piloto, a pilot
Barco, } a boat	Guardián, the boatswain
Batél, }	Marinero, a sailor
Sentína, the well	Còrsario, } a privateer
Lastre, ballast	Armadór, }
Mastil, } the mast	Cámaras, the great cabin
Arból, }	Camarote, a cabin
Arból mayor, the main mast	Tormenta, a tempest
Gábia, the round-top	Borrasca, a storm
Trinquete, the fore-mast	Bonanza, fair weather
Mezána, the mizen mast	Calma, calm
Quilla del arból, the step of the mast	Viento en popa, the wind full-a-stern
Verga, } the yard	Viento largo, fair wind
Entena, }	Coger el viento, to ply to windward
Vela, a sail	Ir a la bolina, to tack upon a wind.
Vela mayor, the main-sail	
Vela de gábia, the top-sail	
Juanéte, the topgallant-sail	
Vela de mezána, the mizen-sail	



Several OBSERVATIONS to serve as a SUPPLEMENT to the SYNTAX.

Of the Article.

THE Article Definite is only made use of before the Substantives, as it has been said, and never before the Adjectives, excepting those made Substantives with the neutral Article *lo*; as *lo bueno*, *lo hermoso*, *lo grande*, &c.

This Article is never used before the Pronouns, excepting before the Possessives Relative, *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, *muistro*, *vuestro*, *suyo*, and before the Relatives *que* and *qual*, as well as before the Infinitive, when made a Substantive before the Pronouns Possessives; as in these examples :

Pedro es tu amigo y tambien el mio, Peter is thy friend, as well as mine ; *Mi casa y la tuya son contiguas*, My house and thine are very near ; *Mi mugér y la suya son amigas*, My wife and his are good friends ; *Cuidaré de vuestrlos caballos como de los nuestros*, I will take care of your horses as of ours ; *Me inquiéto de mis degocios y no de los vuestrlos*, I mind my business, and not yours ; *Das de comér a tu hijos, y el à los suyos*, You maintain your children as he does his own.

The improper Pronouns, *uno*, *una*, *otro*, *otra*, *que*, *qual*, require likewise the Article Definite, when used as Relatives : Ex. *El uno es hombre de bien y el otro es un pícaro*, One is an honest man, and the other is a rogue ; *El uno es mas docto que el otro*, One is more learned than the other ; *Del qual hablais, del padre ó del hijo?* Who do you speak of, of the father or the son ? *Lo mio y lo tuyo dividen los mejores amigos*,

Mine

Mine and thine parts the greater friends ; *El comér y el bebér mucho destruye la salud*, Over-eating and over-drinking destroys health.

There are also some Adverbs preceded by the Neutral Article *lo*, as the following ; *Lo mejor que pudiere*, The best I will be able ; *Lo menos que fuere posible*, The less it will be possible ; *En lo que dice hay lo mas y lo menos*, There is more or less in what you say ; *Digame el quando y el como*, Tell me when and how.

Of the Use and Concordance of Nouns.

It is a general rule in *Spanish*, as well as in *Latin*, that the Adjective must agree with the Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case ; as, *Dios todo poderoso*, God Almighty ; *El hombre sabio*, The learned man ; *La mugér indiscreta*, The indiscreet woman, &c. This is very easily understood, especially by those who understand *Latin*; but it is not so easy to know when the Adjective ought to be put before the Substantive, and when after ; therefore I will endeavour to explain it as clear as possible.

1. Participles, taken adjectively, must go after Substantives ; as, *una casa derribada*, a demolished house ; *una iglesia construida*, a church built ; *una plaza sitiada*, a besieged place ; *un general vencido*, a general overcome ; *un Rey discreto*, a discreet King.

2. The Nouns of colour follow the same rule ; as, *blanco*, white ; *negro*, black ; *colorado*, *incarnado*, red ; *verde*, green ; *amarillo*, yellow ; *azul*, blue. Ex. *Un vestido blanco*, a white dress ; *un sombrero negro*, a black hat ; *médias coloradas*, red stocking ; *chupa verde*, a green waistcoat, &c.

3. The elemental qualities ; as, *caliente*, hot ; *frio*, cold ; *seco*, dry ; *búmedo*, damp ; *templado*, temperate. Ex. *Aqua caliente*, hot water ; *tiempo frío*, cold weather ; *leña seca*, dry wood ; *aire búmedo*, a damp air, &c.

4. The

4. The Nouns of measuring; as, *largo*, long; *corto*, short; *ancho*, wide; *estrecho*, narrow; *alto*, high. Ex. *Un vestido largo*, a long dress; *una capa corta*, a short cloak; *una chupa ancha*, a wide waist-coat; *un zapato estrecho*, a strait shoe; *una torre alta*, an high tower.

5. The Nouns of blaming or praising, expressing good countenance, presence, or bad quality; as, *sabio*, wise; *prudente*, prudent; *perfecto*, perfect; *docto*, learned; *hermoso*, handsome; *fiel*, faithful; *vicioso*, vicious; *cojo*, lame; *abominable*, abominable. Ex. *Una muger prudente*, a prudent woman; *obra perfecta*, a perfect work; *un estudiante docto*, a learned scholar; *un Rey sabio*, a wise King; *una donzella hermosa*, a handsome girl; *un criado fiel*, a loyal servant; *un hombre vicioso*, a vicious man; *un caballo cojo*, a lame horse; *una vida abominable*, an abominable life, &c.

6. The names of nations follow also the same rule; as, *la politica Italiana*, Italian politics; *la gravedad Espanola*, Spanish gravity; *la ligeréza Francésa*, French levity; *la arrogancia Inglesa*, English arrogance; *la borrachera Alemana*, German drunkenness; to which you must add the Nouns ending in *ico*; as, *palacio magnífico*, a magnificent palace; *un hombre fantástico*, a fantastic man, &c.

The above rule is not general; there are several exceptions and occasions, when the Adjectives expressing praise, blame, good or bad quality, not only may go before the Substantives, but ought also absolutely to precede them; therefore I shall give a list of the Adjectives subject to this alteration, and give examples afterwards.

Buen, *bueno*, *buená*, *malo*, *mala*, good, bad.

Lindo, *linda*, handsome.

Feo, *féa*, ordinary, ugly.

Falso, *falsa*, false.

Grande, great; *joven*, young; *pobre*, poor.

Rico, *rica*, rich; *verdadéro*, *verdadéra*, true.

Agradable,

Agradable, pleasing; *bizarro*, *bizarra*, gallant.
Poderoso, *poderosa*, powerful; *valiente*, brave,
Firme, firm; *único*, *única*, only.

EXAMPLES.

Hemos comido una buena perdiz, We have eat a good partridge; *La perdiz que hemos comido era muy buena*, The partridge we have eaten was very good.

He hablado con un mal hombre, I have spoken with a wicked man; *El hombre con quien he hablado es muy malo*, The man I have spoken to is very wicked.

La Reyna de Inglaterra es una linda princesa, The Queen of England is a very pretty princess; *La Reyna de Inglaterra es una princesa muy linda*, The Queen of England is a very pretty princess; *Que fea muger es la Duquesa de* What an ugly woman is the Duchess of! *La Duquesa de es muy fea*, The Duchess of is very ugly.

Falso ataque, a false attack; *falsa braya*, *fausse braye*, a term of fortification signifying a small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart; *una mula falsa*, a vicious mule; *un falsa pícaro*, a treacherous cheat; *Este hombre es muy falso*, This man is very false; *un gran Rey*, a great King; *El Rey es muy grande*, The King is very great.

Un joven Príncipe manifestó mucho valor, A young Prince shewed great courage; *No pelees con este soldado joven*, Do not fight with this young soldier.

Es un pobre hombre, It is a poor man; *Que pobre soldado!* What a pitiful soldier! *El Rey de Marruecos es un Príncipe muy pobre*, The King of Morocco is a very poor Prince.

Un rico mercadér, a rich merchant; *un comerciante rico de cien mil pesos*, a tradesman worth one hundred thousand dollars.

Es un verdadero pícaro, He is a true cheat; *Juan es muy verdadero*, John is a man of great veracity.

La Reyna es una Princeffa agradáble, The Queen is a very agreeable Princess; or La Reyna es una agradáble Princeffa.

El Infante es un bizarro Príncipe, The Infant of Spain is a lovely Prince; Pedro es muy bizarro, Peter is very gallant.

El Príncipe de Brunswick es un valiente general, The Prince of Brunswick is a great general; or El Príncipe de Brunswick es un general muy valiente.

Una firme resolucion, a firm resolution; tierra fierme, the main land.

El único remedio es este, The only remedy is this; La muerte es mi remedio único, Death is my only remedy.

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Of Adjectives taken substantively.

There are two sorts of Adjectives used in Spanish, as Substantives; some only to diversify the language, and some to abbreviate it, putting the attribute of a Noun instead of the Noun itself.

The Adjectives *verdadéro*, true; *falso*, false; *bueno*, good; *malo*, bad; *possible*, possible; *imposible*, impossible, are of the first class; because when I say, *Dió en lo verdadéro*, He ascertained the truth; *acusado de crimen de falso*, accused of forgery; *lo bueno del cuento*, the best of the affair; *lo malo de todo esto*, the worse of all this; *hacer lo posible*, to make what is possible; *tentar lo imposible*, to try what is impossible; then *verdadéro* is put instead of truth, *falso*, for falsehood, *bueno* for goodness, *malo* for badness, *possible* for possibility, *imposible* for impossibility; because though it is not usual to say, *la maldad de todo esto*, the badness of all this; *hacer la posibilidad*, to make the possibility; *tentar la imposibilidad*, to try the impossibility; yet all this is expressed when the Adjective is used substantively; though it could be said in another manner; as, *hacer todo lo que es posible*, to make all that is possible; *tentar aún*

aún lo que es imposible, to try yet what is impossible. But as all Adjectives cannot be made use of in this manner, custom must be followed.

The number of Adjectives used instead of Substantives, whereof they are attributes, is very great: they are of two sorts; some made use of instead of things, and some instead of persons.

The first are *honesto*, honest; *útil*, useful; *agradable*, agreeable; as, *Lo honesto se debe preferir a lo útil y a lo agradable*, That which is honest is preferable to what is useful and agreeable. *Lo honesto*, *útil*, and *agradable*, are taken for an honest, useful, and agreeable good. They say also, *lo alto de una torre*, the top of a tower, &c.

Adjectives representing persons follow always the Gender of the person they speak of; therefore we say, *El sabio de nada se espanta*, A learned man wonders at nothing; *Una casada há de observár las leyes del matrimonio*, A married woman must observe the laws of matrimony. For the same reason we use to say, *los escogidos*, the elect people; *los predestinados*, the predestinate people; *los condenados*, the damned.

Lastly, the Adjectives are also used substantively with some Verbs, especially with the Verb *preciarse*, to boast of; as, *Se光光ia de sabio*, He boasts of being learned; *Se光光ia de valiente*, He boasts of being valiant; *Picasé de generoso*, He pretends to be generous.

Of Adjectives taken as Comparatives.

If we attend to the word *comparative* in all the extension of its signification, we ought to join to the Adjectives Comparative all those shewing parity or disparity, either by themselves, as *igual*, equal; *desigual*, unequal; *conforme*, conform; *diferente*, different; or by the help of some Adverbs; as, *Es grande como tu*, He is as great as thee; *El uno es tan valiente como el otro*, One is as valiant as the other.

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It is not in that sense that I speak here of Adjectives Comparative, but only of those meaning comparison of quantity, either by themselves, or by the help of the Adverbs *mas*, more; or *menos*, less.

According to this principle, I say, the first are, *mejor*, better; *peor*, worse; *menor*, less; which have been taken from the *Latin*: the second are, all the Adjectives Positive admitting of the junction of the Adverbs *mas*, more; *menos*, less; *mejor*, better; *peor*, worse; and *menor*, lesser; which are Comparatives by themselves, as well as *grande*, great; *pequeño*, little; and generally all the Nouns made a Comparative of, by adding *mas*, more, or *menos*; less, which become then Compound Comparatives.

On all these occasions, in order to join the first term of Comparison with the second, the Particle *que* is made use of; as, *El vino es mejor que la cerveza*, Wine is better than beer; *La fiebre es enfermedad menor que la peste*, The fever is a distemper lesser than the plague; *Pedro es mas grande que Juan*, Peter is greater than John; *El perro es mas pequeño que el león*, The dog is less than the lion.

Observe, that the Adjectives *superior* and *inferior* do not admit of *mas* or *menos* before them, because they include in themselves the Comparison; wherefore they require not *que* before the second term, but the Particle *à*; as, *El uno es inferior à el otro*, One is inferior to the other; *El otro le es superior à este*, The other is superior to this.

Of Adjectives Superlative.

The Spanish language has entirely retained from the *Latin* the manner of forming one of its Superlatives; I say one, because there are two ways of expressing it; the first by placing the Adverb *muy*, very, before the Adjective; as, *Es muy docto*, He is very learned; the second by adding *íssimo* to the Adjective; as, *Es doctíssimo*, He is very learned.

Observe,

Observe, that there are also Adverbs formed of these last Superlatives; as from *amantíssimo* comes *amantíssimamente*; from *benigníssimo*, *benigníssimamente*; from *bellíssimo*, *bellíssimamente* handsomely, &c:

When there is a comparison made, then the Article *el*, the, is put before *mas*, more; as, *Es el mas sábio de todos los hombres*, He is the most learned of all men; *Es la mas linda mugér que se pueda ver*, She is the most pretty woman that one can see.

Of Numbers.

I have already, in the beginning of this Grammar, mentioned the Numbers; but now I shall explain the use made of them in speaking; observing, that there are five sorts of numbers: the first are the Cardinals or principals, as *uno*, one; *dos*, two; *tres*, three, &c. the second Ordinals; as, *primero*, first; *segundo*, second; *tercero*, third; *décimo*, tenth; *vigésimo*, twentieth; *trigésimo*, thirtieth; *centésimo*, hundredth; *milésimo*, thousandth. 3. The Collectives; as, *una docena*, one dozen; *una quinzána*, one fifteen; *una veintena*, one twenty, &c. 4. The Distributives; as, *el quinto*, the fifth part; *el octavo*, the eighth part, &c. 5. The Augmentatives; as, *el doble*, the double; *el triple*, the treble.

The three last of these numeral Nouns are always Substantives, and the two first Adjectives; as, *un hombre*, a man; *dos hombres*, two men, &c. *una mugér*, a woman; *dos mugéres*, two women, &c. *el primer dia*, the first day; *el segundo dia*, the second day; *el tercero dia*, the third day, &c. *la primera semana*, the first week; *la segunda semana*, the second week; *la tercera semana*, the third week, &c. But as there is no rule without an exception, they are sometimes made use of as Substantives, as you shall see in the following observations.

1. All the Nouns of the Ordinal Numbers are Substantives, when they are used alone without any other

other Substantive; as in this sentence, *Tres está comprendido dos veces en seis*; There is twice three in six; where you may see, that *tres* and *seis* are employed substantively, and not adjectively; as in *una vez*; one time; wherein *vez* is the Substantive, and *una* the Adjective.

2. All the Nouns of Number are also taken as Substantives, being preceded by an Article; as, *el cinco de basto*, the five of clubs; *jugár à los cientos*, to play at piquet: or when they are with another Noun, as, *un siete*, a seven; *El quarto diez le ha entrado*, The fourteenth came to him. They say also, *un ciento de manzanas*, one hundred of apples; *dos cientos de castañas*, two hundred of chefnuts.

When they speak of the hours, they say in *English*, “ I arrived at one, at two o’clock;” but in *Spanish* we say only, *à la una*, *à las dos*, *à las tres*, *à las cuatro*, &c. and so on till twelve, when they say, *à las doce del dia*, or *à las doce de la noche*, at noon-day, or at midnight; which is not only used for the hours, but also to express the days of the month, or to date any act; as, *Llegó à quatro de Mayo*, He arrived the fourth of May; or, *Londres y Diciembre veinte de 1765*, London, the 20th December, 1765: yet the Cardinal Number is used when the Ordinal is with a Substantive; as, *Murió el dia cinco de Agosto*, He died the fifth of August.

Of the Ablative Absolute.

The manner of speaking called by Grammarians *Ablatives Absolute* has been carefully preserved by the Spaniards in their language, and with great reason, since it is one of the shortest and most handsome idioms they have from the *Latin*, as you may see in these examples: *Acabado la comida se fué a caza*, After dinner he went a-hunting; which is better than if they were to say, *después de comér*, after dinner: therefore, instead of saying, *El negocio habiendo sido puesto*

puesto en consideracion, sentenciaron los jueces, it is better to say, *La cosa puesta en deliberacion, los jueces sentenciaron,* After considering the affair, the judges gave their verdict. It is also more elegant to say, *La batalla ganada, se rindio la plaza,* The battle being gained, the place surrendered, than *Despues que la batalla fuese ganada,* After the battle was gained.

Of the first Pronoun Personal.

The first observation we must make upon this Pronoun is, that it is common to both Genders, Masculine and Feminine : it is always declined without an Article, only by making use of the Particles *a* and *de*, as we shall see in the examples.

The second, that instead of having two first Pronouns Personal, as in other languages, they have only one in *Spanish*, as well as in *English*, which is *yo*, I ; and therefore they make use only of it, placing it immediately before or after ; as, *yo soy*, I am ; *yo hago*, I make ; *yo canto*, I sing ; or interposing a Particle ; as, *Yo os aseguno que no le conosco*, I assure you that I do not know him. But you must observe, that this Pronoun *yo* is seldom made use of before the Verb ; for the variation there is in the termination of each person renders it useless ; except on some occasions, which I am going to speak of.

The Pronoun *yo* is used before the Noun and titles of a noble person ; as, *Yo Don Pedro de Mendoza, gobernador de Cadiz, &c.* I Don Pedro de Mendoza, governor of Cadiz ; *Yo Catalina de Benavides Duquesa de Gandia, &c.*

When *yo* ought to be put after the Verb, which should be in the Interrogations, then it is never made use of ; so when in *English* they say, Where am I ? What shall I say ? in *Spanish* we must say, *Adonde estoy ? Que dire ?* When in a parenthesis, it must be

made use of; as, *Los Catalanes (le dixe yo) fuéreron rebeldes*, The Catalans (said I to him) were rebels.

When one is of an opinion contrary to that of another, this Pronoun *yo* is always expressed, as well as in the sentences where the second or third Pronoun Personal is made use of before the Verb; as, *Tu quieres bañar, y yo jugár*, Thou desirest to dance, and I to play; *Tu vás á Paris, y yo á Londres*, Thou goest to Paris, and I to London; *Pedro canta, y yo lloro*, Peter sings, and I cry; *Vos le veréis, yo no*, You shall see him, I not; that is, I shall not see him. *Yo* is also used when an absolute command is given; as, *Yo soy quien os manda hacér esto*, It is I who order you to do this.

You must observe, that the above rules serve also for the Pronouns of the second and third Person.

The first Pronoun Personal is very differently used in the Dative, because sometimes they make use of *me*, sometimes of *mi*; as, *Pedro se entregó á mi*, Peter surrendered to me; *Dió me un regalo*, He gave me a present.

They use also *mi* instead of *me*, when this Pronoun is governed by some Adverb or Preposition; as, *Trabajá para mi*, He works for me; *Ha hablado contra mi*, He spoke against me, &c. As the above rules serve as well for the second as for the first Personal, I will speak of the third.

Of the third Pronoun Personal.

The third Pronoun Personal is not, like the first and second, of both Genders; there is one Masculine, *el*, he, and the other Feminine, *ella*, she, for the Singular; *ellos*, they, for the Plural Masculine, and *ellas*, they, for the Plural Feminine; for which last there is no distinction in *English*, being expressed by *they*, as well as the Pronoun Masculine. After this observation, I will shew the use of this Pronoun.

Its most common use is before the Verb it governs; as, *El ama*, He loves; *Ella lee*, She reads; and then nothing is placed between them, except some Pronoun or negative Particle; as, *El se pasea*, He walks; *Ella no le quiere*, She does not love him; *Ellos se fueron*, They went away; *Ellas no lo dixerón*, they (speaking of women) did not say it.

But you must observe, that this Pronoun, as well as the first and third, is usually left out, excepting when two Pronouns of different Persons are met with in the same sentence; as, *Yo leo y el escribe*, I read, and he writes; *Ella va à pasear y tu a la iglesia*, She goes to take a walk, and thou goest to church; *Vosotros quereis mandar, y ellos no quieren obedecer*, Ye like to command, and they will not obey; *Nosotros venimos temprano, y ellas tarde*, we (men) came soon, and they (women) came late.

Of Pronouns Possessive.

The Pronouns *mi*, *tu*, *su*, my, thy, his, are only made use of with a Substantive, as in *English*; as, *Déme mi sombrero*, Give me my hat; *Manda à tu criado*, Command thy servant; *Obedece a su padre*, He obeys his father; *Envia me mis pistolas*, Send me my pistols; *Conserva tus vestidos*, Preserve thy cloaths; *Miguel desprecia á sus amigos*, Michael despises his friends; where you may observe they have only one termination in the Singular and Plural.

In *English* the third Pronoun Possessive is divided into three, viz. *bis*, *her*, and *its*; but all these are expressed in *Spanish* by *su*; as, *Dé su libro à mi hermana*, Give her book to my sister; *Pon la llave en su agujero*, Put the key in its hole; which is observed as well in the Plural as in the Singular Number.

The Pronouns *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, mine, thine, his, or their, are made use of, either to answer questions about property, as, *Cuyo es este caballo?* Whose is

this horse? *Mio*, mine, &c. or with an Article, to make present a Substantive mentioned before; as, *Tu padre y el mio*, Thy father and mine; *Mi madre y la tuyas*, My mother and thine; *Tu hermana y la suya*, Thy sister and his; *Tus amigos y los mios*, Thy friends and mine; *Mis plumas y las tuyas*, My pens and thine; *Tus camisas y las suyas*, Thy shirts and his; *Nuestra casa y la vuestra son vecinas*, Our house and yours are near; *Vuestros soldados y los nuestros pelearon*, Your soldiers and ours fought; *Vos queréis a vuestros hijos, y ellos à los suyos*, Ye love your children, and they love theirs.

What must be more particularly taken notice of is, that these Pronouns become Substantives on two occasions; the first, by putting the Neutral Article *lo* before them; as, *Lo mio*, that which is mine (my property); *lo tuyo*, thy property; *lo suyo*, his property; as, *Lo mio y lo tuyo han causado muertes, robos, incendios a millares de millones*, What is mine, and what is thine, has caused thousand of millions of murders, robberies, and fires; *A cada uno, lo suyo*, To every one his property. But observe, that it has neither Singular nor Plural, Feminine or Masculine.

The other occasion when these Personals Possessives become Substantives, is when they are used in the Plural Masculine; as, *los mios, los tuyos, los suyos, los nuestros, los vuestros, los suyos*, which signify *my parents, thy parents, &c. or my soldiers, my friends, &c.* expressing persons with whom we are united, either by friendship, relation, or party: so they say in Spanish very concisely, *Yo y los mios*, I and my friends; *Tu y los tuyos*, Thou and thy friends; *El y los suyos*, He and his friends; *Nosotros y los nuestros*, We and our friends; *Vosotros y los vuestros*, Ye and your friends; *Ellos y los suyos*, They and their friends; and this Pronoun can never be used but to signify this.

Of Pronouns Demonstrative.

The Pronouns Demonstrative are three in *Spanish*; as we have said in the Declensions; the first is *este*, *esta*, *esto*, and signifies *this*; the second, *esse*, *essa*, *esso*, that; the third, *aquel*, *aquella*, *aquello*, which signifies likewise *that*; but with this difference, that *este* and *esse* is made use of to denote any thing or person present, or which may be seen; but *aquel* is employed to express what is far, remote, and at the greatest distance; so they say, *esta pluma*, this pen; *esse espejo*, this looking-glass; *aquella ciudad de Paris*, the city of Paris. But observe, that *essa* is used in writing to any person to express the place or town wherein he lives; as, *Hé hablado en essa (ciudad) con muchos amigos*, I have spoken in your city with many friends; *Hay en essa muchas fábricas*, There are in your town many manufactures. *Este* and *aquel* are also used in comparisons, either of men or things; and then *este* signifies the last thing or person spoken of, and *aquel* the first; as, *Carlos fue grande, Frederico ambicioso, este valiente, aquél poderoso*, Charles was great, Frederick ambitious; the first powerful, the last courageous; where you may see, that *este* represents Frederick, and *aquel* Charles.

Aquel is used also to shew contempt; as, *Que quiere aquél hombre?* What does that man desire? *Aquel hombre es un pícaro*, That man is a rogue.

Of Interrogatives.

The Pronouns Interrogative are, *que*, what, *quién*, who, and *qual*, which, as we have explained it in the beginning of this Grammar.

The first thing to be observed is, that *que* is either Masculine or Feminine, Plural or Singular; as, *Qué hombre es este?* What man is this? *Qué mujer es esta?* What woman is this? *Qué hombres son estos?* What

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men are these? *Qué mugéres son estas?* What women
are these?

This Pronoun is so much used in *Spanish*, that I
think it necessary to explain here all its several signifi-
cations.

It is used as a Substantive, and signifies *what*,
what thing; as, *Que le sucedió?* What happened to
him? *De qué se queja?* Of what does he complain?
De qué sirve la razón con el? What reason serves
with him? Sometimes *que* signifies *what for*; as, *A
qué vino?* What did he come for? *A qué tanto ruido?*
What so great a noise for? It is also used with Pre-
positions; as, *Con que se mantiene?* What does he
maintain himself with? *En qué pasa su tiempo?* What
does he spend his time in? *De qué se hace esto?* From
what is this done?

Quien, who, is always used to denote a person in
the Interrogation, and never any thing else; as,
Quien es? Who is there? *Quien ha hecho esto?* Who
has made this? *Quien es el pintor del Rey?* Who is
the King's painter?

Qual, which, is made use of on the very same oc-
casions as in *English*; with only this difference, that
there is the Plural, *quales*; but it is common to both
Genders; as, *Qual es el mas alto de estos dos?* Which
is the tallest of these two men? *Quales son las mas
hermosas de estas mugéres?* Which are the most hand-
some of these women?

Of Relatives.

The Pronouns Relative are, *que*, who; *el qual*,
which; *cuyo*, whose; though some grammarians
count ten of them. These four only deserve that
name; the others being indefinite, I will speak of
them afterwards.

The Pronoun *que*, who, is relative when it fol-
lows a Substantive; as, *El hombre que os habló*, The
man who spoke to you; *La mugér que quereis*, The
woman

woman you love; *La desgracia que le acaeció*, The misfortune that happened to him. This Pronoun, as a Relative, expresses generally persons and things animated or not; as, *Un hombre que habla*, A man who speaks; *Una mugér que llora*, a woman who cries; *Un perro que ladra*, A dog that barks; *La dama que amais*, The lady you love; *La espáda que llevas*, The sword you bear; *La casa que vendió um*. The house you sold; *La cama en que duermo*, The bed I lay in.

On several other occasions, where there is relation, the Pronoun *que* is not used, but *quien*, or *el qual*, to express persons; and they only put *el qual*, speaking of things not animated, or of beasts, without ever making use of *quien* in such circumstances; as, *El hombre de quien*, or, *Del qual es hijo*, The man whose son he is; *El caballo del qual me sirvo*, The horse I ride upon; *La razón de la qual me valí*, The reason I made use of.

Of Indefinitives.

There are two sorts of Pronouns Indefinite; the first are those used to denote only persons; the second, those that serve to denote persons as well as things. The first are, *quien*, *nadie*, *persona*; the last, *ninguno*, none; *otro*, another; *cada uno*, everybody; *cada*, each; *cierto*, certain; *mismo*, same; *alguno*, some; *tal*, such; *todo*, all; *qualquier*, whatever.

Among all these Pronouns, some have only one termination, and are common to all Genders; as, *quien*, *nadie*, *cada*, *tal*; the others have two terminations, that is, Masculine and Feminine; as, *ninguno*, *otro*, *cada una*, *cierto*, *mismo*, *alguno*, *todo*.

Amongst those of one termination, and common to all Genders, there are three without a plural, viz. *persona*, *nadie*, *cada*; but *quien* and *tal* have their Plural, *tales* and *quienes*, common to both Genders.

All the others with two terminations have likewise their Plural; but you must observe, that the Plural of *qualquière* is irregular, and makes *qualesquiéra*.

All the Indefinitives are positive, excepting *ninguno* and *nádie*, which are negative; as, *Algún de estos soldados*, Some of these soldiers; *Cada Rey cuida de sus estados*, Every King takes care of his states; *Quien es virtuoso, merece ser alabado*, Who is virtuous deserves to be praised; *cierto personage*, a certain person; *Otro dia vendré*, I will come another day; *Muchos vino, perturba la razón*, A great deal of wine disturbs the sense; *Cada uno se retiró*, Every one went away; *Ninguna mugér puede resistir à la vanidad*, No woman can resist pride; *Ella misma vinó*, She came herself; *Algún de ellos me habló*, Some of them spoke to me; *Muchos se resolvieron*, Many took the resolution; *Tál me podría bablár*, Such a one could speak to me; *Todo hombre que quiere ser estimado, debe vivir bien*, All men that desire to be in esteem, must live well; *Ningun hombre de bien, puede decir esto*, No honest man can say this.

The above are examples of all the Pronouns Indefinite; but we will treat of each in particular, for the better intelligence of the reader.

Of all the Pronouns, *quien* is certainly the most indefinite; it is a Substantive, and declined without an Article, with the Particles *à* and *de*; it has the property of being sufficient to two terms of relation, as well as the Indefinite *que*; as, *A pesar de quien quisiere resistirme*, In spite of any who intend to resist me; *Habla de esto à quien le quiere escuchar*, He speaks of this to any person who hears him; *Tenía orden de prender à quien pasasse por allá*, He had the order to arrest any person passing by; *Se despedía mi primo, de quien le havía hecho agravio*, He parted directly from any person who had affronted him.

In all these examples, you see that *quien* has two terms of relation, and two cases. In the first it is in the Genitive, with the term *pesar*, that governs it;

in the second it is in the Dative, because *hablár* governs the Dative, and it serves as a Nominative to the Verb following; in the third it is in the Accusative, as governing the second; and in the fourth it is relative to the Verb *despedirse*, and in the Ablative, being likewise the Nominative of the Verb *bacér*.

Nadie is negative, as well in *Spanish* as in *English*, signifying *nobody*; consequently a negation never ought to be put with the Verb following, which is made negative by this Pronoun: so you must not say, *No ama nadie el mál*, but *nadie ama el mál*, *Nobody likes pain.*

When there is with the Verb a Preposition exclusive, *nádie* must never be used, but *algúno*, or *algúna*; as, *Vivir sin aggraviár à algúno*, *To live without offending any body*; *No depende de algúno*, or, *De nádie depende*, *He does not depend on any person*; *Nadie hay quíen te ame tanto*, *There is nobody who loves you so much.*

The Pronoun Negative *ningúno*, *none*, follows the same rules; as, *Ningúno lo ha visto*, *Nobody has seen it*; *Se fué sin algúno*, *He went without any body*, &c.

About the Pronoun *otro* there is only a little observation to be made, that it signifies *another*. Nobody says, *un otro hombre*, *una otra mugér*, but *otro hombre*, *otra mugér*, *another man*, *another woman*.

The Pronoun *cada*, *each*, is applied either to persons or things; it has no Plural, and is common to both Genders; as, *cada hombre*, *each man*; *cada mugér*, *each woman*; *cada caballo*, *each horse*; *cada casa*, *each house*. The Noun following *cada* cannot on any occasion be put in the Plural Number.

When the numeral *uno*, *one*, is joined with *cada*, then *uno* must agree in Gender with the following Substantive; as, *Cada uno de estos soldados meréce ser premiado*, *Every one of these soldiers deserves to be rewarded*; *Cada uno de estos caballos come una medida de*

de cabáda, Every one of these horses eats a measure of barley; *Cada una de estas donzellas havía de ser casada*, Every one of these virgins ought to be married; *Cada una de estas casas tiene veinte quartos*, Each of these houses has twenty rooms.

When *cada uno* is applied to persons, it has sometimes a general and indefinite acceptation, signifying either men or women; as, *Cada uno quiere ser estimado*, Every one likes to be esteemed; *Cada uno ha de morir*, Every person must die. Sometimes it is said in a more limited acceptation, signifying properly *every person*, and it signifies both man and woman; as when a man or woman says, speaking of one's self, *Cada uno hace lo que se le antoja*, Every one acts as he likes; *Cada uno debe saber lo que le conviene*, Every one must know what is convenient to him. Except upon this occasion, that this Pronoun has always some reference to the term preceding or following it, having a distributive rather than collective signification, wherein it may admit one or other Gender, according to that of the term of its relation; as, *Todos le acometieron y cada uno le dió una puñalada*; *todas las mugéres tomáron las armas, y cada una pelcó animosamente*, All the women took up arms, and every one fought courageously.

Cierto, certain, is rather an Adjective than a Pronoun; only it must be observed, that it agrees always with its Substantive in Gender and Number; as, *cierto hombre*, a certain man; *cierta mugér*, a certain woman. It is also used with things; as, *He visto ciertos paños mui finos*, I have seen certain cloths very fine; *Esta noticia es cierta*, This news is certain.

Mismo, same, sometimes is a Pronoun, and sometimes an Adverb; but I will speak here of it, considered as a Pronoun; and in this quality it has several meanings; because sometimes it denotes individual identity, sometimes it shews parity or equality, and at other times it serves to give more energy to the expression.

In the two first acceptations, denoted in *Latin* by *idem*, this Pronoun is joined with any sort of Substantives, and must agree in Number and Gender. It must be put immediately before the Noun, in the cases of identity as well as of parity; as, *El mismo hombre me dixo*, The same man told me; *Tiene siempre los mismos criados*, He keeps always the same servants; *Hospéda en la misma casa*, He lodges in the same house; *Dos hombres del mismo talle*, Two men of the same shape; *Dos flores del mismo olór*, Two flowers of the same smell; *Dos negocios de la misma importancia*, Two affairs of the same consequence.

Sometimes the Pronoun *mismo* is relative, and must agree with the Noun Substantive of its relation, that is understood; as, *El hombre de quien me hablas, en el mismo que yo te decia*, The man I speak of is the same I told you; *Su modo de vivir es siempre el mismo*, His manner of living is always the same.

When the said Pronoun is made use of only to give more strength to the expression, it must agree with its Substantive in Gender and Number; as, *El Rey mismo estaba presente*, The King himself was present; *Dios lo manda, y la razón misma lo requiere*, God commands it, and reason itself requires it. On several other occasions, sometimes it may be considered as a Pronoun, and sometimes as an Adverb. Considered as a Pronoun, it answers to the *Latin* Pronoun *ipsa*; but considering it as an Adverb, it answers to the *Latin* Adverb *etiam*, or *quin etiam*; but on any of these occasions it is never a Relative.

Mismo is also frequently added to some other Pronoun, only by way of energy, and then it is always a Pronoun. It is joined to the Pronouns Personal, *yo*, I; *tu*, thou; *el* or *aquel*, he; *ella*, she; and with their Plurals; as, *Yo mismo lo ví*, I saw it myself; *Tu mismo puedes juzgarlo*, Thou art able thyself to judge it; *El mismo*, or *ella misma me habló*, He or she spoke to me himself or herself; *Nosotros mismos*, or *nosotras mismas cuidarémos de sus negocios*, We will

will take care ourselves of your affairs ; *Vosotros mismos*, or *vos otras mismas podéis acabárlo*, You are able yourselves to finish it ; *Ellos mismos*, or *ellas mismas contribuyen a su desdicha*, They contribute themselves to their misfortune. The same Pronoun is likewise used with the Demonstratives *este*, *esse*, *aquel*, or *estotro*, *estotro*, and must agree in Gender and Number with them ; as, *Este mismo es*, This is the very same man ; *Esta misma es*, This is the very same woman ; *Esto mismo es*, This is the thing itself.

Mismo is also joined with the Possessives *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, after the same manner as above ; as, *Es esta tu casa ? La mia misma* ; Is this thy house ? It is itself. And so in the answers made to any question.

Observations upon the Moods and Tenses of Verbs.

It is not sufficient to know all the Verbs of a language. In order to speak it properly, one must be acquainted with the rules of construction, which are particular to every language, according to its proper geniūs. The rules I am going to give are certain, and may be depended on by the reader, to whom I hope they will be very useful, if he reads them with attention.

All the Tenses of the Indicative Mood may be employed without any Preposition or Conjunction before them ; but they admit also of some. Besides the Conjunction *que*, those that may be made use of are, *si*, *como*, and *cuando*, with some distinction in respect of *si*, because this distinction is seldom used before the Future Tense, and then it is governed by a Verb, meaning ignorance, doubt, or interrogation ; as in these examples : *Ignoro si há de venir*, I do not know if they shall come ; *Dudo si los enemigos passarán el río*, I doubt if the enemies will pass the river ; *No pregunto si partira*, I do not ask if he will set out ; *No trato de saber si lo hará*, I do not want to know if he will do it.

The Imperative Mood is always made use of, without any Preposition, either in commanding, forbidding, permitting, entreating, or exhorting. The third Persons Plural and Singular are excepted, because then *que* goes always before, being preceded by another Verb; as, *Mando que se vaya*, I order him to go away; *Quiéro que baile*, I desire him to dance. But when the third Person Imperative is not preceded by another Verb, then the Particle *que* is left out; as, *Haga esto*, Let him do this; *Venga à mi casa*, Let him come to my house.

The Conditional, or, as it is most commonly called, the Optative or Conjunctive Mood, is certainly the less absolute of all; because of the six Tenses of this Mood, only the three last are used without being governed by a Particle or Preposition. The three first Tenses require always a Particle or Preposition, excepting the Present; before which, though *que* is not expressed, it is understood, in sentences of wishing or praying; as, *Dios le haga buéno*, Let God amend him.

When the Particle *que* is used for one of these three Tenses, or it goes alone, or follows another Verb, it is joined with some other words. *Que* goes alone, to denote wishing, praying, admiring, or refusing; as *Que yo muéra*, Let me die; or, *Que yo me meta en estos negocios, no lo hé de hacer*, That I meddle with these affairs, no, I shall not do it.

There are many words joined with *que*, whereof we shall speak when treating of Prepositions and Conjunctions; as, *para que*, in order that; *con que*, *con tal que*, *como que*, provided that, &c.

When *que* is between two Verbs, the last is not always put in the Subjunctive; because one cannot say, *Creo que venga*, I believe he comes; but *Creo que viene*. But when there is a negation, the Verb following *que* must be put in the Subjunctive; as, *No creó que venga*, I do not believe he will come; *No sé que haya venido todavía*, I do not know if he is

is yet come; *No créo que venga tan presto*, I do not believe he will come so soon.

If the sentence is interrogative, and *que* comes between two Verbs, the last must be in the Subjunctive; as, *Sabe usted que se haga así?* Do you know that is done so? *Acajó creé que esto puede ser*, Does he believe that this is possible? Or with the Conditional *si*; as, *Si puédo saber que lo quiera*, If I may know that he desires it; *Si supiere que este bueno*, If I know that he is well.

All the Verbs used impersonally with the Particle *que* require the Subjunctive; as, *Es menester que venga*, He must come; *Es preciso que se vaya*, He must absolutely go; *Importa conviene que esto se haga*, It is convenient that this be done. You must only except such sentences as express any positive assurance or certainty; as when one says, *Es cierto que viene*, It is certain that he comes; *Es constante que pagará*, It is constant he will pay. So you must say, *Créo, pienso, me imagino, sé que está en su casa*, I believe, I think, I know he is at home; but do not say, *Que sea en su casa*.

From these observations it follows, that all the Verbs not expressing a positive believing, as *estimo*, *pienso*, *créo*, but only denoting ignorance, doubt, fear, astonishment, admiration, wishing, praying, intention, pretension, or desire, govern all the Subjunctive Mood after *que*; as, *Ignoro que haya de venir*, I do not know if he will come; *Dudo que lo puéda*, I doubt it is in his power; *Me temo que muera*, I am afraid he will die; *Me espanto que lo quiera*, I am astonished at his willing it; *Admiro que consienta à ello*, I wonder he agrees to it; *Deseo que prospere*, I wish he may prosper; *Le suplico que no me maltrate*, I entreat him not to abuse me; *Pretendo que me obedesca*, I pretend his obeying me; *Quiero que venga*, I desire him to come. To all which you may add *óxala*, an Arabic word, signifying God grant, which is used in Spanish before all the Tenses

of the Optative or Conjunctive, as well as *Plegá à Dios*, May it please God; or, *Pluguiesse à Dios*, Might it please God.

When *que* is relative, and there is a Verb in the Imperative with a negative or an Interrogation before, it governs likewise the Subjunctive; as, *No hay cosa que me inquiete tanto*, There is nothing that disturbs me more; *Hay cosa en el mundo, que me pueda dár tanto gusto?* Is there any thing in the world that may give me more pleasure? *Dé le tantas razones que le puedan persuadir*, Give him so many reasons, that he may be persuaded.

As the Infinitive denotes only something indefinite, it may only be used in an absolute manner on these two occasions; the first, to express some general maxims; as, *Sabér vivir con uno mismo, y con los otros es la mayor ciencia de la vida*, To know how to live with one's self, and with others, is the greatest science of life: Or in certain proverbial sentences; as, *Decir y hacér son dos cosas*, Saying and doing are two different things. On several other occasions, the Infinitive is governed by Prepositions or Conjunctions; as, *Sin decir palabra*, Without speaking a word: Where you may observe, it is expressed in English by the Participle Present; as, *Después de haber hablado así*, After having spoke so; *Por haber sacado la espada*, For having drawn the sword; *Para saber esto*, In order to know this; *Por falta de hacer reflexion*, For want of reflecting; *Antes de hablar*, Before speaking. The Infinitive is also governed by Verbs; as, *Es menester remediar a esto*, One must remedy this; *Debe venir*, He is to come; *Quiero casarme*, I want to be married; *Qualquier puede engañarse*, Any person may deceive himself. Or by Verbs followed with the Particles *à* or *de*; as, *Empieza a discurrir*, He begins to reason; *Se aplica a cumplir con sus obligaciones*, He is very strict in doing his duty; *El Rey ha sido servido de mandar*, The King has been pleased to order. Or by Nouns with

with the Particle *de* and *para*; as, *Gana de reír*, Desire of laughing; *Deseo de vivir*, Desire of living; *Habil para suceder*, Apt to succeed; *Dispuesto à hacer bien*, Inclined to oblige.

The Gerund of any Verb active may be conjugated with the Verb *estar*, to be, after the same manner as in *English*; as, *Estoy escribiendo*, I am writing; *Estoy leyendo*, I am reading; *Estaba dormiendo*, He was asleep. Sometimes *en* is also put before, then it signifies *after* in *English*; as, *En habiendo hecho, iré*, As soon as, or after, I have done, I shall go; but this Preposition is very seldom made use of before the Gerund; as it will be easily observed.

Observations upon the Use of all the Tenses of every Mood.

After having treated of all the Moods, we must now speak of all the Tenses of every Mood.

Of all the Moods of Verbs, the Indicative is that which receives more different Tenses, which are either *simple* or *compound*; that is, formed of the Verb, or of its Participle Passive, and the Auxiliary Verb *habér*, to have. But as the Present Tense denotes only an instant, it cannot be divided into several Tenses, and therefore has one single form; as, *Amo*, I love; *Deseo*, I desire; *Soy*, I am; *Hé*, I have, &c. But the *Preterite* or *Past*, which has only three Tenses in *Latin*, has five in *Spanish*, viz. two *simple*; and three *compound*. The first is commonly called *imperfect*, that is, a Tense not quite past, because it serves to mean a thing or an action begun, but not yet finished: it denotes that the thing was present, in a determinate past Tense; as, *Escribia quando llegó*, I was writing when he came in. It is so easy to know this Tense, that it does not want any more explanation.

But

But it is not the same with the *Preterite perfect*. All the Grammarians say, that this denotes a past thing, in such a manner that nothing remains of the time it was doing; but they do not all agree about its denomination, because some call it *Preterite Indefinite*, and others *Preterite Definite*. But as I think that it is rather *indefinite* than *definite*, I will give it the first name, because it is never made use of but to express a time of another day, and never of the same day; as, *Escribí ayer*, I wrote yesterday; but not *Escribí esta mañana*, I wrote this morning. But this rule wants more explanation.

The *Preterite Definite* cannot be used in *Spanish*, not only speaking of one day's time, but also of one week, one month, or one year, if we are in that same week, month, or year, we speak of: therefore, though you may say very well, *El dia de ayer fue muy lindo*, The day of yesterday was handsome; you cannot say, *Nuestro siglo fue memorable*, Our age has been memorable; because, in the first example, the time they speak of is entirely past, and in the second, it is not yet come, since we are in that same age we speak of.

The Compound Preterites are three; as, *He amado*, I have loved; *Huve amado*, I had loved; *Had via amado*, I had loved. The second is not much used; as we have said in the beginning of this Grammar; and there is no particular observation to be made upon the others, as well as upon the other Moods and Tenses.

How to make Use of the Tenses of Spanish Verbs.

It is not sufficient to know the Tenses of Verbs; one must likewise be acquainted with the rules how to use them in *Spanish*, where one Tense is often put instead of another.

The Present is used instead of the Future, after the same manner as in *Latin*; as, *Antequam pro Murenā dicere incipio*, is expressed in *Spanish*, *Antes que me empene en hablar à favor de Muzena*, Before I undertake to speak for Muzena, *Priusquam de republica dicere incipio*, in *Spanish*, signifies *Antes que empieze à hablar de la republica*, Before I begin to speak of the republic. By these examples, it is very plain, that *instituo* and *incipio* denote a future Tense, tho' they are in the Present Indicative Mood.

It is by following the same idioms as its mother the *Latin* that the *Spanish* language uses very often the *Future* instead of the *Present*, after the Particles *si*, *quando*, &c. as, *Sí* or *quando viniére le recibiré como debo*, If or when he comes, I will receive him as I ought; which is the same idiom as in *Latin*, *oderō, si potero*. But as using one Tense instead of another, or the Subjunctive instead of the Indicative, depends on the Prepositions or Conjunctions preceding the Verb, when I speak of such Adverbs, the reader may observe these idioms.

Of Government of Verbs.

The Verb Active governs always the Accusative in *Spanish*, as well as in other languages. So they say, *Deseo la paz*, I desire peace; *Practico la virtud*, I practise virtue, &c. But you must observe, that the Particle *à* is always put before the Accusative, when it means a person or reasonable creature; as, *Amo à Pedro*, I love Peter; *Imito à los santos*, I follow the saints; *Adoro à Dios*, I adore God. Yet sometimes this Particle is used before inanimate thing, ; as, *Los enemigos sitiaron a Namur*, The enemy besieged Namur. But the use of the Particle *à* is not necessary in this last circumstance, being a mere plonasm.

THE

The Verb Passive governs the Ablative; as, *La virtud es amada de todos, los hombres de bien,* Virtue is loved by all honest men. You may also say, as in English, *Por todos, &c.* By all, &c.

The Neutral Verbs generally govern the Dative; as, *Agradar al Rey,* To please the King; *Obedecer á las leyes,* To obey the law; *Dañar á su enemigo,* To hurt the enemy. I said generally, because some Neutrals having in themselves the term of the action, never govern any Noun; as *obrár,* to act; *dormir,* to sleep; *hablár,* to speak; *caminár,* to walk, or travel, and some others. Though they contain in themselves the term of the action, they govern the Ablative; as *Salir de la cárcel,* To go out of prison; *Huir de un lugár,* To fly from a place; *Hablár de un negocio,* To speak of an affair.

Besides these Neutral Verbs, there are also two other sorts: the first are those called Neutrals Passive; as *arrepentirse,* to repent; *acordarse,* to remember; whose Pronoun is in the Accusative, and the following Noun in the Genitive; as, *Me arrepiento de esto,* I repent of this; *Siempre me acordaré de mis amigos,* I will always remember my friends. The second sort are those Verbs that from Actives are made Reciprocals, by the Addition of the Pronoun Personal, sometimes in the Accusative, and sometimes both in the Accusative and Dative; as, *Imaginarse ciertas cosas muy agradables,* To fancy very agreeable things; *Quemarse los dedos,* To burn one's fingers; *Cortarse la mano,* to cut one's hand; *Amarse á si mismo,* To love oneself; *Quemárse á si mismo,* To burn oneself; *Matárse á si mismo,* To kill oneself. But the Passive Reciprocals, as *dedicarse,* *aplicarse,* are always conjugated with the Pronoun Personal.

After the Verbs Substantive, *ser* or *estar,* to be, *para* is made use of, as well as *á.* The first is employed to denote the use or destination of any thing;

as, *Este caballo es para vendér*, This horse is to be sold; *Esta pluma es para escribir*, This pen is to write with. But the Particle *à* is used to denote only the Action, without destination; as, *El primero à corré*, The first to run away; *El ultimo à callar*, The last to be silent.

Que is always made use of after the Verbs *havér* or *tenér*, to have, or before the following Infinitives; as, *Algo tengo que deciros*, I have something to tell you; *Que tienes que responder?* What have you to answer? *He aquí cartas que escribir*, There are letters to write; *Hay mucho que hacér*, There is a great deal to do.

The Particle *à* follows always the Verb *ir*, to go, either before a Verb or before a Noun; as, *Voy à oír el sermon*, I am going to hear the sermon; *Voy à cenar en casa de mi amigo*, I go to dine at my friend's; *Fui à la iglesia*, He went to church. The same rule serves also for the Verb *venir*, to come, when it does not express motion; as, *Vengo à pagar*, I come to pay; *Vengo à cenar con uñ*: I come to dine with you. But when the Verbs *venir* and *volver* express some motion from one place to another, it is followed by the Particle *de*; as, *Vengo de la iglesia*, I come from the church; *Vuelgo del campo*, I return from the country.

The Verbs *temér*, to fear, *prometér*, to promise, *proponér*, to propose, and others of the same nature, that govern the Infinitive, do not admit the Particle *de* before the following Infinitive; as, *Temo caér en un precipicio*, I am afraid to fall in a precipice; *Le prometé venir quanto antes*, I promised him to come as soon as possible; *Propongo te hacér un buen negocio*, I propose him a good affair, or to do a good affair.

Verbs denoting *obligation*, or *engagement* govern the following infinitive with the Preposition *à*; as, *Le obligaré à lavér esto*, I will oblige him to do it;

Le preciseré à sacar la espada, I will force him to draw the sword; *Le forzaré à seguir mi opinión*, I will compel him to follow my opinion. But the Verbs meaning *praying*, *entreating*, or *forbidding*, govern only the Infinitive without any Preposition; as, *Suplicó-le hacerme este gusto*, He entreated him to do me this pleasure; *Ruego te olvidar lo pasado*, I pray thee to forget what is past; *Me prohibió ir à la corte*, He forbade me to go to court. The Verbs meaning some order follow the same rule; as, *El Rey me manda tomar las armas*, The King commands me to take up arms. But it is proper to observe, that the same Verbs govern likewise the Subjunctive, when the Particle *à* is followed by *que*; as, *Me obliga à que haga esto*, He obliges me to do this; *Me precisa à que me vaya*, He forces me to go away. The Verbs meaning *entreating*, *prohibiting*, or *ordering*, govern likewise the Subjunctive with the Particle *que* only; as, *Me ruega que venga*, He desires me to come; *Me prohíbe que vaya à la corte*, He prohibits me to go to court; *El Rey me manda que le sirve*, The King commands me to serve him.

Verbs denoting *custom*, *help*, *obstinacy*, *preparation*, *beginning*, *condemnation*, *destination*, *disposition*, *exhortation*, *invitation*, require only the Infinitive with the Particle *à*; as, *Acostumbrarse à dormir*, To be accustomed to sleep; *Ayudar à sembrar*, To help sowing; *Obstinarse à jugár*, To be obstinate at play; *Prepararse à partir*, To prepare to set out; *Empezar à bailar*, To begin to dance; *Condenar à uno à ser ahorcado*, To sentence one to be hanged; *Le destinó à servir al Rey*, He destined him to serve the King; *Se dispone à pagar sus deudas*, He is preparing to pay his debts; *Me solicita à quebrantár mi palabra*, He desires me to fail to my word; *Me convidó à cenar*, He invited me to supper.

Verbs meaning *abstinence*, *privation*, or *end*, have the Infinitive with the Particle *de*; as, *Me abstengo*

de beber vino, I abstain from drinking wine; *Me desacostumbro de cazár*, I lose the custom of hunting; *Acabo de comér*, I have just dined.

The Verb *ponerse*, when it signifies *to begin*, must have the Infinitive with the Particle *à*; as, *Ponerse à llorár*, To begin to cry. But when it signifies *to meddle*, it governs the Infinitive with the Particle *en*; as, *No me pongo en bacer esto*, I do not meddle with doing this. *Meterse*, to put one's self, has the same signification, and follows the same rule.

There are some other Verbs, as *esmerárse*, to endeavour, *empeñarse*, to engage, requiring also the Infinitive with the Particle *en*; as, *Me esmieraré en bacer esto bien*, I will endeavour to do this well.

The Verbs joined with a Noun which they govern must have the Infinitive with the Particle *de*; as, *Licencia tengo de ir à Londres*, I am permitted to go to London; *Tengo gana de reír*, I am near laughing; *He menester de comér*, I want to eat; *Keo una ocasión de hacér fortuna*, I see an occasion of making my fortune; *Me ha dado motivo de quexarme*, He has given me reason of complaining; *Tuvo la desvergüenza de insultar me*, He had the impudence to abuse me; *Halló los medios de enriquecerse*, He found the means of growing rich.

The Verbs meaning *knowledge*, *science*, *believing*, *hoping*, *confessing*, *protestation*, *affirmation*, and the Verb *decir*, to say, must have the following Verb in the Indicative, preceded by *que*; as, *Sé que es hombre de bien*, I know he is an honest man; *Conosco que erás inocente*, I am certain you was innocent; *Creo que se burla de mi*, I believe he makes game of me; *Espéro que me servirá v. m. en esta ocasión*, I hope you will serve me on this occasion; *Confieso que tengo la culpa*, I confess I am blameable; *Afirmo que lo ha hecho*, I affirm that he did it; *Digo que vendrá*, I say that he will come. But observe, that this rule does not extend itself to all the Verbs in all the Tenses,

fes, because those shewing *believing* and *hoping* require after them the Subjunctive, when they are in the Imperfect; as, *Créia que vendría*, I believed he would come; *Esperaba que partiría*, I expected he would set out. When the same Verbs are with a negative, they must be followed by the Subjunctive with *que*; as *No creo que sea tan bueno*, I do not believe he is so good; *No espero que venga*, I do not expect he will come; *No confieso que esto sea así*, I do not confess it is so; *No aseguro que sea verdád*, I do not assure it is true.

The above Verbs govern also the Subjunctive, when the conditional *sí* precedes them; as, *Si sabes que haya de venir*, If you know that he will come; *Si juzgas o crées que lo pueda hacer*, If you believe he may do it; *Si esperás que te ayude*, If you hope he will help thee; *Si confiesa que haya hecho esto*, If he confesses he has done this; *Si afirmas que sea verdád*, If thou affirm that it is true. Though the Verbs after *sí* are in the Indicative in the above examples, they are likewise used either in the Indicative or the Present Subjunctive, and also in the Future Subjunctive, when it means something to come; as, *Si viniére le veremos*, If he comes, we shall see him; *Si sucediere así*, If it happens so.

The Verbs *pensar*, to think, *estar*, to be, when it signifies *to understand*, require after them the Infinitive with *en*; as, *Pensaba en hacer esto*, I was thinking about doing this; *Estoy en que se ha de hacer*, I understand it must be done.

OBSERVATIONS ON PREPOSITIONS.*Of the Preposition à.*

A is a Particle indeclinable, serving in composition of many Nouns, Verbs, and Adverbs, of which it often increases, diminishes, or changes the meaning; as *arrodillarse*, to-kneel down, a Reciprocal Verb Neutral, which is formed from *à* and *rodilla*, knee. *Adinerado* signifies rich, having a great deal of money, and is made from *à* and *dinero*, money. *Abáxo* is an Adverb, and signifies below; and it is composed of *baxo*, low, and the Preposition *à*.

A is also put before the Infinitive of certain Verbs, without being preceded by any Noun expressed or understood, and then it may be changed into the Gerund; as, *A vér lo que passa*, who should not say? At seeing what passes, who should not say? It is the same to say, *Viendo lo que passa*.

A is also put before the Infinitives preceded by another Verb; as, *Enseñar à cantár*, To teach to sing; *Empezár à baylár*, To begin to dance; *Provocár à jurár*, To provoke to swear. It is also placed between two equal numbers, to denote order; as, *Dos à dos*, Two by two; *Vinieron cuatro à cuatro*; They came four by four.

A is likewise made use of on several other occasions before the Nouns, as the Reader may see in the beginning of my *Spanish and English Dictionary*, to which I refer him.

Of the Preposition De.

This, as a Particle, is used as a sign of the Genitive and Ablative Cases, as we have said in the beginning

beginning of this Grammar. The several uses of *de* in Spanish may be reduced to five, *viz.*

1. To denote the quality of a person or thing.
2. The matter a thing is made of.
3. To express the place from whence one comes.
4. The manner of acting.
5. To denote the means or cause of a thing.

Yet, in all these acceptations, *de* is rather a sign of the Genitive, or Ablative than a Preposition; therefore it does not want more explanation.

Of the Prepositions En and Dentro.

The Prepositions *en* and *dentro* have very near the same signification; therefore they may sometimes use one instead of the other; as in this sentence, *Está en el quarto*, or, *Dentro del quarto*, He is in the room. But they cannot be always used indifferently; as you may see by the following observations.

When you speak of a time past, you must always use the Preposition *en*; as, *Hé leído las obras de Quevedo en quinze días*, I have read the works of Quevedo in fifteen days. But when the action is to be done in a time to come, then you must put *dentro*, and not *en*; as, *Iré à vér le dentro de ocho días*, I will go and see you to-day se'nnight; *El Rey llegará dentro de tres semanas*, The King will come in three weeks.

Dentro signifies properly *within* in English, and *en*, *in*, being used in the same occasions and sense.

En is also sometimes joined with *quanto*; as, *En quanto à mí*, For what concerns me; *En quanto à este negocio*, About this affair; *En quanto me conviene*, As much as is convenient to me.

Sometimes the Preposition *en* signifies *with* in English; as, *Andár en seguro*, To go with surety; *Hablar en confianza*, To speak with confidence; *Paseár en buena compañía*, To walk with a good company;

company; *Esperár en paciencia*, To wait with patience.

Sometimes *en* signifies as; as, *En agradecimiento de los favores que he recibido*, As an acknowledgement of the favours conferred upon me; *En señal de amistad*, As a token of his friendship.

Of Antes, Delante, and Ante.

The Preposition *antes* serves to denote priority of time; as, *Antes del diluvio*, Before the deluge; *Antes de tres meses*, Before three months. Priority of order or situation; as, *Ponér una cosa antes de la otra*, To put one thing before another. Sometimes it means preference, and signifies rather; as, *Antos morir que ser vencido*, Rather to die than be conquered. But it is not followed by the Particle *de*, as in all the other occasions, as well before a Noun as before a Verb; as, *Antes del dia*, Before day; *Antes de irse*, To go away before.

Delante is also followed by the Particle *de* before a Noun, and serves to denote the order or situation of persons and things; as, *Delante de mi casa*, Before my house; *Iba delante de mi*, He went before me. It means likewise sometimes the *presence*; as, *Estaba delante del Rey*, He was before the King; *Está delante de Dios*, He is before God, signifying he is dead.

The Preposition *ante*, governs the Accusative, and is only used in law by notaries, &c. as, *Ante mi escribano, real y del numero*, &c. Before me, royal notary of the number, &c. They never make use of *ante* on any other occasion.

Of Cerca and Acerca.

The Preposition *cerca* serves to express proximity of time, place, or a near disposition to any thing; and in all these acceptations it governs the Genitive, being

being followed by *de* before either a Noun or Verb; as, *Es cerca de medio dia*, It is near twelve; *Está cerca de la puerta*, He stands near the door; *Está muy cerca de morir*, He is dying; *No está cerca de llegar*, He is not near to arrive.

Acerca is a compound of the Particle *a* and *cerca*, signifying *about*, sometimes *near*; as, *Acerca de esto le dije*, About this I told him; *Acerca de ir allá le respondí*, About going there I answered him; *Tiene mucho crédito acerca del gobernador*, He is in great credit with the governor. By these examples you may observe, that this Preposition requires also the Genitive before a Noun or Pronoun, and the Particle *de* before the Verbs in the Infinitive.

Of the Prepositions Despues and Tras.

The Preposition *despues* serves to express posteriority of time, or inferiority of place; so it is used in opposition to the Prepositions *antes* and *delante*. There is, notwithstanding, a difference, that before the Nouns it may be used as well as a Preposition of time or of order; but before the Infinitives it is always a Preposition of time, followed by *de*. When the Particle *que* is joined to it, then it denotes only the time; as, *Despues del diluvio*, After the deluge; *Despues de medio dia*, After mid-day. It is a Preposition of place; as, *Su lugár viene despues del mio*, His place comes after mine; *No debe andar sino despues de mí*, He must go only after me. But when *despues* governs by itself a Verb in the Infinitive, it is a Preposition of time; as, *Despues de pelear se retiró*, After fighting he retired. It is the same when followed by *que*; as, *Despues que lo hubo hecho*, After doing it.

These two Prepositions *tras* and *despues* express the same thing, and are used indifferently one for another on several occasions; as, *Despues de esto*, or *tras de esto*, After this; *Venia despues de mí*, or *tras de mí*,

de mí, He came after me. Only before Verbs *trás* is not made use of, because then it signifies *besides*.

You must observe, that *después*, *trás*, or *detrás*, govern always the Genitive before the Nouns and Pronouns; and the Infinitive with the Particle *de*, when before a Verb. This is all that can be said about these Prepositions.

Of the Preposition Con.

This Preposition signifies *with*, and is one of the greatest use in the *Castilian* language: it governs the Accusative, and denotes *conjunction*, *union*, *mixing*, *assembling*, *keeping company*, *mean*, *instrument*, and *manner*. Besides, it is used in other senses, of which I will treat afterwards.

Con expresses *conjunction* in the following examples; as, *Casár una donzella, con un hombre del bien*, To marry a maid with an honest man; *Vivir Christianamente unos con otros*, To live as Christians together; *Estar bien con todos*, To be well with everybody.

It denotes *mixing*; as, *Echar poco vinagre con mucho aceite*, To pour a little vinegar with much oil; *Construir con arena y cal*, To build with sand and lime.

It denotes *assembling*; as, *Ir con uno*, To go with one; *Entretenerse con alguno*, To converse with somebody; *Comer con sus amigos*, To eat with one's friends; *Estar con gente honrada*, To be with honest people.

It serves also to express the means by which something is done; as, *Con el socorro de Dios*, By God's help; *Con valor y ánimo*, With courage and spirit; *Con mucho tiempo*, With a long time; *Con qué, quieras remediar à esto?* With what will you remedy this? *Con dinero todo se hace*, With money all is done.

It denotes, lastly, the manner of doing something; as, *Habla con eloquencia*, He speaks eloquently;

quently; *Con dignidad*, With dignity; *Con arrogancia*, With arrogance; *Responde con cordura*, He answers with wisdom, or wisely; *Sufre con constancia*, He suffers with firmness.

Observe, that when the two first Pronouns Personal, and the Reciprocal, follow *con*, you must say, *Con migo*; not *con me*, With me; *Con tigo*, With thee; *Con sigo*, With himself.

Entre signifies *between*, or *among*, in *English*; and as it is never used in any other sense, there is no particular observation to be made upon it.

Observations upon the Preposition *Para*.

One must take great care of not confounding the Preposition *para* with *por*, both signifying *for*; because each of them has its particular use.

Para is put before the Nouns, and it governs the Accusative, or before the Infinitive of Verbs, without any Particle. But when it is before any other Mood or Tense, *que* is joined to it.

This Preposition is used to denote the end or motive of doing any thing; as, *Trabajo para el bien público*, I work for the public good; *Nada se hace para el estado*, Nothing is done for the state; *Para que tiene el hombre razón?* For what has man reason?

Para is also used to express the cause of doing something; as, *Dios creó el universo para el hombre*, God created the world for man. It denotes usefulness; as, *Un hospital para los pobres*, An hospital for the poor; *El dinero es para gastar le*, The money is to spend.

Para is a Preposition of time; as, *Me basta esto para todo el año*, This is sufficient to me for all the year; *Se han unido para siempre*, They are united for ever; *Para dos meses era poco*, For two months it was too little. These are the several senses of this Preposition before Nouns and Pronouns. Let us now see how it is used before Verbs.

The first use of *para* before the Verbs is to shew the intention or purpose in doing something; as, *El hombre ha sido criado para amar à Dios*, Man has been created for to love God; *El comér es necesario para conservár la vida*, Eating is necessary to preserve life; *Todo lo hace para alcanzár un empleo*, He does every thing for to obtain an employment. In the same sense they say, *Hablár para hablár*, To speak for speaking: that is, to speak without reflection, inconsiderately.

Para serves likewise before the Verbs to denote what one is able to do in consequence of his present disposition; as, *Es bastante fuerte para montár*, He is strong enough to ride; *Harto caudal tiene para mantenerse*, He has means enough to maintain himself; *La ocasión es demasiado favorable para dexarla escapár*, The occasion is too favourable to let it slip.

This Preposition expresses also alone the capacity of doing any thing; as, *Es hombre para acometerle*, He is a man able to attack him; *Es hombre para resistirle*, He is capable of resisting him; *No es hombre para esto*, He is not the proper man wanted for this; *Es hombre para nada*, He is good for nothing.

Para is placed before the Verbs in the Infinitive without any Particle or Preposition; as, *Para ser doctor, es menester estudiar*, In order to be learned, one must study; *Para ser rico se ha de trabajar*, For to be rich, one must work. *Que* is joined to *para* before the other Moods and Tenses of Verbs; as, *Para que sea esto mejor*, In order to make this better; *Para que Dios nos bendiga*, In order to obtain the blessing of God. In the following observations, we shall see that *para* is used often instead of *por*, tho' it is against the rules of grammar; such is the force of custom.

Of the Preposition Por.

The Preposition *por* signifies *through*, noting the efficient cause of a thing or an action, and the ma-

tive

tive and mean of it. These are its principal meanings, though it is used on several other occasions.

Sometimes it signifies *by*; as, *Por la gracia de Dios*, By the grace of God; *España fue conquistada por los Romanos y los Moros*, Spain was conquered by the Romans and the Moors; *Por su descuido lo perdió todo*, By his negligence he lost all; *Por este medio lo lograrás*, By this mean he will obtain it.

Por denotes the motive of an action; *Habla por embidía*, He speaks by envy; *Todo lo hace por passion*, He acts always by passion; *Castiga por venganza ó por colera*, He chastises by vengeance or by passion.

Sometimes *por* expresses the means made use of, or contributing to something; as, *Llegar à sus fines por astucia*, To come to one's ends with or by craftiness; *Agrada à todos por su prudencia*, He pleases every body by his prudence.

This Preposition signifies also *for* and *through*; as, *Lo hizo por mí*, He did it for me; *Por el amor de Dios*, For God's sake; *Pasé esta mañana por la calle de —*, I passed this morning through the street of —; *Viajó por todos los Reinos de la Europa*, He travelled through all the kingdoms of Europe.

Of the Prepositions *Más acá*, This side; *Más allá*, That side, or further; and *Además*, Besides.

Más acá, and *más allá*, are two Prepositions of place, and govern the Genitive; as, *Los que están más acá de los Pirineos*, Those who are of this side the Pireneans; *Los pueblos que viven más allá de los montes*, The people who lived beyond the mountains.

Además, besides, is a Preposition denoting *augmentation* or *addition*, and requires the Genitive of the Nouns or Pronouns following; as, *Además de todo esto*, Besides all this. When it is before the Infinitive of Verbs, it retains the Particle *de*; as, *Además de querer cantar*, aún quería bailar, Besides singing, he desired also to dance. When any other

Mood

Mood than the Infinitive is made use of, then *además* is followed by the Particles *de que*; as, *Además de que me reñía, me quería pegár*, Besides scolding, he wanted also to beat me.

Of the Preposition Debáxo.

The Preposition *debáxo*, under, denotes the time and place, I say the time of a denomination of a reign or government; as, *Debáxo del imperio de Augusto*, Under the empire of Augustus; *Debáxo del consulado de Pompeyo*, Under the consulate of Pompey; *Debáxo del reinado de Jorge Segundo*, Under the reign of George the Second.

Debáxo, as a Preposition of place, is a great deal more used, and marks out always inferiority of position; as, *Todo lo que hay debáxo de los cielos*, All there is under heaven; *Lo que hay debáxo de la tierra*, All which is under earth; *Tenér una almoháda debáxo de sus rodillas*, To have a cushion under the knees; *Llevár algo debáxo de la capa*, To carry something under the cloak; *Dormír debáxo de un arból*, To sleep under a tree.

This Preposition is also made use of in the following sentences: *El exército está debáxo del cañon de la plaza*, The army is under the artillery of the town; *Estó sucedió debáxo de mis ventáñas*, This happened under my windows; *Los soldados que estan debáxo de las armas*, The soldiers who are under arms: *Ponér una cosa debáxo de llave*, To put something under the key; *Debáxo del sello real*, Under the royal seal. Observe, that this Preposition governs always the Genitive, without any exception.

These are the principal observations that the limits of this Grammar permit me to give upon this most essential part of speech, though a great deal more could be said. But all these rules will be perhaps sooner learned by the Reader, exemplified in the following Dialogues.

REPELLENTIUM

Senténcias Cortas y Familiáires.

Familiar Phrases.

I. Para pedir algo.

L E suplico; le ruégo, de
me vñ. hagame el fa-
vór de dárme:

Trahigame.

Se lo agrádefco.

Le doy las gracias.

Vaya a buscarme.

Luego, en este instante.

Querido Señór, hagame vñ.
este gusto.

Concéda me, Señora, éste
favór.

Se lo suplico.

Se lo pido encarecidamente.

I. To ask any thing.

I Pray you, or pray give me,
be so good as to give me.

Bring me, let me have.

I thank you for it.

I give you thanks.

Go and fetch.

Presently, this moment.

Dear Sir, do me that kind-
ness.

Dear Madam, grant me that
favour.

I beseech you.

I entreat or conjure you to do it.

II. Expressiones tiernas.

Mi vida.

Mi alma;

Mi dueño.

Mi queridito, mi queridita.

Mi corazoncito.

Lumbre de mis ojos.

Cíelo mio, niña de mi alma.

Hija de mi corazón.

Angel mio.

Estrella mia.

II. Expressions of kind- ness.

My life.

My dear soul.

My love.

My little darling.

My little heart.

Dear sweet heart.

My little honey.

My dear child.

My pretty angel.

My star.

III. Para agradecer ò cumplimentar, y mostrár amistad.

Agradezco le à vm.

Le doy las gráciás.

Le devuelvo las mas vivas gráciás.

Gusto lo haré.

De todo mi corazón.

De mui buena gana.

Lo estimo.

Soy de vm.

Soy su servidór.

Su muy humilde servidór.

Es vm. mui benévolo.

Se toma vm. demasiado trabaño y moléstia.

Ninguna hallo en servíle.

Es vm. mui atento, y mui amorofo.

Que deseá vm.? que me manda vm.?

Ordéne me ton toda libertad y franquéza.

Sin cumplimiento.

Sin ceremonia.

Le amo de corazón.

Y yo tambien.

Haga cuenta sobre mi.

Mánde me vm.

Honre me con sus preceptos.

Tiene vm. algo que mandarme?

No tiene vm. sino hablár.

Disponga de su servidór.

Solo aguardo sus preceptos.

Demasiado honor me hace.

Dexemosnos de cumplimientos.

Entre amigos honrados, cumplimientos son escusados.

Al Senor Don —— le beso las manos.

III. To thank and compliment, or shew kindness.

I thank you.

I give you thanks.

I return you a thousand thanks.

I will do it carefully.

With all my heart.

Heartily, willingly,

I am obliged to you.

I am wholly yours.

I am your servant.

Your most humble servant.

You are very obliging.

You give yourself too much trouble.

I find none in serving you.

You are very civil, or kind.

What will you please to have?

I desire you to be free with me.

Without compliment.

Without ceremony.

I love you with all my heart.

And I you.

Rely or depend upon me.

Command me.

Honour me with your commands.

Have you any thing to command me?

You need but to speak.

Dispose of your servant.

I only wait for your commands.

You do me too much honour.

Let us forbear compliments.

Between honest friends, compliments are useless.

Present or give my service to Mr. Don ——.

Me

Me encomiendo a su m ^d .	<i>Remember me to him</i>
Dé le vñ. muchas expressio- nes mías.	<i>Remember my love to him.</i>
No faltaré en hacerlo.	<i>I will not fail to do it.</i>
Ponga me vñ. a los piés de la Señora.	<i>Present my respects; or duty, to my lady.</i>
Muchas memórias a la Se- norita.	<i>Remember me kindly to Miss.</i>
Passe vñ. delante, le voy á seguir.	<i>Go before, I am ready to fol- low you.</i>
Despues de vñ. Caballéro.	<i>After you, Sir.</i>
Sé muy bien lo que le debo.	<i>I know well what I owe you.</i>
Vamos, Señor, passe vñ.	<i>Come, Sir, go on.</i>
Lo haré para obedecerle.	<i>I will do it to obey you.</i>
Para solo agradarle.	<i>To please you.</i>
No soy amigo de tantas ce- remónias.	<i>I do not love so many cere- monies.</i>
No soy cumplimentero.	<i>I am not for ceremonies.</i>
Es lo mejor.	<i>That is the best way.</i>
Tiene vñ. razón.	<i>You are in the right on't.</i>

IV. *Para afirmar, negár,
consentir, &c.*

Es verdád.
Es esto verdád?
Demasiado verdád.
Para tratárt verdád.
En efecto, es así.
Quién lo duda?
No hay duda.
Créo que es así.
Créo que no.
Digo que sí.
Digo que no.
Apuesto que sí.
Va que no.
Por mi vida.
Que muéra, si le miento.
A sé de caballéro.
A sé hombre de bien.
Por mí honór.
Créa me vñ.
Se lo puédo decir.

IV. To affirm, deny,
consent, &c.

It is true.
Is it true?
It is but too true.
To tell you the truth.
Really it is so.
Who doubts it?
There is no doubt of it.
I believe it is so.
I believe not.
I say it is.
I say it is not.
I lay it is.
I lay it is not.
Upon my life.
Let me die if I lie.
As I am a gentleman.
As I am an honest man.
Upon my honour.
Do, believe me.
I can tell it to you.

Se lo puédo afirmár.
Apostá:a algo.
Se burla vñr. ?
Habla vñr. de veras.
Lo digo mui de veras.
Lo adivinó vñr.
Lo acertó vñr.
Bien le créo.
Se le puéde creér.
Esso no es impossible.
Pues, en hora buena.
Poco a poco.
No es verdád.
Aquellos es falso.
Nada de esto hay.
Es incierto.
Es mentira.
Es una falsedad.
Me burlaba, chanzeaba.
Lo decía de chanza.
Sea en hora buëna.
No me opongo à ello.
Estámos de acuerdo.
Dicho y hecho.
No lo quiero.

I can assure you.
I could lay something.
Don't you jest?
Are you in earnest?
I am in earnest.
You guessed at it.
You have hit the nail on the head.
I believe you.
One may believe you.
That is not impossible.
Well, let it be so.
Softly, fair and softly.
It is not true.
That is false.
There is no such thing.
It is a story.
It is a lie.
That is an untruth.
I did but jest.
I said it in jest.
Let it be so.
I am not against it.
I agree to it.
Done.
I will not, I won't.

V. *Para consultár ó considerar.*

Que se ha de hacér?
Que harémos?
Que me avísa que haga?
Que remedio hay à esto?
Que partido hemos de tomar?
Hagámos esto ù esto.
Hagamos una cosa.
Mejor será que yo . . .
Aguarde vñr. un poco.
No sería mejor si?
Dexe me hacér.
Si estubiera en su lugár.
Es lo mismo.
Viene à salir à lo mismo.

V. *To consult, or consider.*

What is to be done?
What shall we do?
What do you advise me to do?
What remedy is there for it?
What course shall we take?
Let us do so and so.
Let us do one thing.
It will be better for me to . . .
Hold a little.
Would it not be better to? . . .
Let me alone.
Were I in your place.
It is all one.
It comes to be the same thing.

VI. *Del comér y de el beber.*

Tengo buenas ganas.
Tengo hambre.
Me muero con hambre.
Me parece que ha tres días
que no he comido.
Coma vñ. algo.
Que gusta à vñ. comér?
Comería un pedazo de qual-
quier cosa.
Deine vñ. algo de comer.
He comido bastante.
Estoy satisfecho.
Quiere vñ. comér aún mas?
Se me han ido las ganas.
Tengo sed.
Tengo mucha sed.
Me muero de sed.
Estoy mui sediento.
Deme de beber.
Viva vñ. muchos años.
Gusto berbería una copa de
vino.
Beba vñ. pues.
He bebido bastante.
No puedo beber mas.
Ya se me fue la sed.
Mi sed está apagada.

VI. Of eating and drink-
ing.

I have a good appetite.
I am hungry.
I am almost starved.
*Methinks I have eat nothing
these three days.*
Eat something.
What will you eat?
I would eat a bit of any thing.
Give me something to eat.
I have eat enough.
I am satisfied.
Will you eat any more?
I have no more stomach.
I am dry or thirsty.
I am very dry.
I am almost dead with thirst.
I am very thirsty.
Give me some drink.
I thank you.
I could drink a glass of wine.
Drink then.
I have drank enough.
I can drink no more.
I am no more thirsty.
My thirst is quenched.

VII. *Ir, venir, moverse,
&c.*

VII. Of going, coming,
stirring, &c.

De donde viene vñ.?
A donde vá vñ.?
Vengo de — Voy à —
Suba, baxe.
Entre vñ. salga vñ.
Passe vñ. adelante.
No se muéva, no se menée.
Este se aí.
Acerque se de mi.

From whence do you come?
Where do you go?
I come from — I am going to —
Come up, come down.
Come in, go out.
Come on.
Do not stir from thence.
Stay there.
Come near to me.

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Retire se vñ.	Get you gone.
Vaya se.	Go your way, be gone.
Vaya un poco atrás.	Stand back a little.
Venga, venga vñ. acá.	Come hither.
Aguarde un rato.	Stay a little.
Espere, aguardeme.	Stay for me.
No vaya tan de príeſſa.	Do not go so fast.
Vá vñ. mui a príeſſa.	You go too fast.
Quiteſe de delante de mi.	Get you out of my sight.
No me toque vñ.	Do not touch me.
Dexe ello.	Let that alone.
Porque?	What for?
Así lo quíero.	I will have it so.
Estoy bien aquí.	I am well here.
La puerta está ferradá.	The door is shut.
Ahora está abierta.	Now it is open.
Abra vñ. la puerta.	Open the door.
Empareje la puerta.	Shut the door.
Abra la ventána.	Open the window.
Sierre la ventána.	Shut the window.
Venga vñ. por aquí.	Come this way.
Vaya por allá.	Go that way.
Passe por aquí.	Pass this way.
Passe por allá.	Pass that way.
Que busca vñ.?	What do you look for?
Que perdió vñ.?	What have you lost?

VIII. De cl hablar, decír, obrár, &c.

Hable vñ. alto.
 Habla vñ. mui bajo.
 Con quien habla vñ.?
 Míe habla vñ.?
 Diga le algo.
 Habla vñ. Epañol?
 Sabe vñ. el Castellano?
 Algo entiendo y hablo.
 Que dice vñ.?
 Que ha dicho vñ.?
 Nada digo.
 Nada he dicho.
 Calle vñ. la boca.
 Callo me.

VIII. Of speaking, saying, ing, doing, &c.

Speak loud.
 You speak too low.
 Who do you speak to?
 Do you speak to me?
 Speak to him.
 Do you speak Spanish?
 Can you speak Castilian?
 I understand and speak it a little.
 What do you say?
 What did you say?
 I say nothing.
 I said nothing.
 Hold your tongue.
 I am silent.

Ella no quiere callár.	<i>She will not hold her tongue.</i>
No hace mas que bablár y charlár.	<i>She does nothing but prattle and tattle.</i>
He oido decir que —	<i>I was told that —</i>
Me lo han dicho.	<i>I was told so.</i>
Lo dicen por ái.	<i>They say so.</i>
Todos lo dicen.	<i>Every one says so.</i>
El Señor A. me lo dixo.	<i>Mr. A. told it me.</i>
Madáma no me lo ha dicho.	<i>My lady did not tell it me.</i>
Se lo dixo à vñ. el?	<i>Did he tell you so?</i>
Se lo díxo ella?	<i>Did she tell it?</i>
Quando lo oyó vñ. decir?	<i>When did you hear it?</i>
Hoy me lo han dicho.	<i>I heard it to-day.</i>
Quien se lo dixo?	<i>Who told it you?</i>
No lo puedo creer.	<i>I cannot believe it.</i>
Que dice el?	<i>What does he say?</i>
Que dice ella?	<i>What does she say?</i>
Que le ha dicho?	<i>What did he say to you?</i>
Nada me dixo.	<i>He said nothing to me.</i>
No me ha dicho noticia al- guna.	<i>He told me no news.</i>
El Señor B. me dixo nuevas.	<i>Mr. B. told me news.</i>
No se lo diga vñ.	<i>Do not tell him that.</i>
Se lo diré.	<i>I will tell him.</i>
No se lo dire.	<i>I will not tell him.</i>
No le diga vñ. palabra.	<i>Say not a word.</i>
Se lo callaré.	<i>I will not tell them.</i>
Callé lo vñ. bien.	<i>Do not tell them.</i>
Ha dicho vñ. esto?	<i>Did you say that?</i>
No lo he dicho.	<i>No, I did not say it.</i>
No lo dixo vñ.?	<i>Did you not say so?</i>
No lo han dicho?	<i>Did they not say so?</i>
Que está vñ. haciendo?	<i>What are you doing?</i>
Que ha hecho vñ.?	<i>What have you done?</i>
Nada hago.	<i>I do nothing.</i>
Nada he hecho.	<i>I have done nothing.</i>
Acabó vñ.?	<i>Have you done?</i>
No acabó vñ.?	<i>Have not you done?</i>
Que está haciendo el?	<i>What is he doing?</i>
Que hace ella?	<i>What does she do?</i>
Que quiere vñ. ? que manda vñ.?	<i>What is your pleasure?</i>
Que es lo que le hace falta?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Que pide vñ.?	<i>What do you ask?</i>
Responda me.	<i>Answer me.</i>
Porque no me responde vñ.?	<i>What don't you answer me for?</i>

IX. *De el oír, escuchár, &c.*

Me oye vm. ?
 No le oigo.
 No le puédo oír.
 Hable mas alto.
 Oyga, venga acá.
 Oi: no le.
 Esté se quieto.
 No haga ruido.
 Que ruido es este ?
 No se pueden oír hablár.

Que zambra arma vm. allá ?

Me quiebra la cabéza.
 Me aturde vm.
 Es vm. mui molesto.

IX. Of hearing, hearkening, &c.

Do you hear me ?
I do not hear you.
I cannot hear you.
Speak louder.
Hark ye, come hither.
I hear you.
I listen or hearken to you.
Be quiet.
Do not make a noise.
What noise is this ?
We cannot bear one another speak.
What a thundering noise you make there !
You break my head.
You make my head giddy..
You are very troublesome.

X. *De el entendér, y comprender.*

Le entiende vm. bien ?
 Ha entendido vm. lo que ha dicho ?
 Entiende vm. lo que dice ?
 Me entiende vm. ?
 Le entiendo bien.
 No le entiendo.
 Entiende vm. el Espanól ?
 No lo entiendo.
 Lo entiendo un poco.
 Lo entiende el Señór ?

 No lo entiende.
 Me ha entendido vm. ?
 No le he entendido.
 Ahora le entiendo.
 Quando no. habla vm. tan de priessa.

X. Of understanding, or apprehending.

Do you understand him well ?
Did you understand what he said ?
Do you understand what he says ?
Do you understand me ?
I understand you well.
I do not understand you.
Do you understand Spanish ?
I do not understand it.
I understand it pretty well.
Does the gentleman understand it ?
He does not understand it.
Did you understand me ?
I did not understand you.
Now I understand you.
When you do not speak so fast.

No pronuncia bien.
Parece tartamudo.
No se le entiende, lo que dice.

*He does not pronounce right.
He speaks like a stammerer.
One cannot understand what he utters.*

XI. Para preguntár.

Como dice vm.?
Que es esto? que hay?

Que se dice?
Que quiere decir esto?
Que quiere vm. decir?
De que sirve aquello? a que bueno?

Que le parece? que tal?
A que viene aquello?
Diga me vm. se puede saber?
Se le puede preguntár?
Que me pregunta vm.?
Como, Señor?
Que se ha de hacer?
Que desea vm.?
Que gusta vm.?
Lo que quisiére.
Suplico le me responda?
Porque no me responde?

*How do you say?
What's this? what is the matter?
What do they say?
What means that?
What do you mean?
To what purpose that? what's that good for?
What do you think?
To what purpose did he say it?
Tell me, may one know?
May a body ask you?
What do you ask for?
How, Sir?
What is to be done?
What do you want?
What will you please to have?
What you please.
Pray do answer me.
What don't you answer for?*

XII. Para sabér.

Sabe vm. esto?
No lo sé.
Nada sé dc ello.
Ella bien lo sabía.
Acaso no lo sabia el?
Supuesto que lo supiese.
Nada sabrá de ello.
Por ventura lo ha sabido?
Nada supo jamás de esto.

Antes de vm. lo sabía.

XII. Of knowing, or having knowledge of.

*Do you know that?
I do not know it.
I know nothing of it.
She knew well of it.
Did he not know it?
Suppose I knew it.
He shall know nothing of it.
Did he know nothing of it?
He never knew any thing about this.
I knew it before you.*

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Es así, ó no?
No que lo sepa.

*Is it so, or not?
Not that I know of.*

XIII. De el conocer, olvidár, acordarse.

Le conoce vñ. ?
La conoce vñ. ?
Los conoce vñ. ?
Le conosco.
No les conosco.
Nos conocemos.
No nos conocemos.
No le conoce vñ. a el ?
Creo que le he conocido.
La he conocido.
Nos hemos conocido.
Le conosco de vista.
La conosco de nombre.
El me conocía mui bien.
Me conoce vñ. ?
He olvidado su nombre.
Me ha olvidado vñ. ?
Le conoce à vñ. ella ?
Le conoce à vñ. el Señor ?
Paréce que no me conoce.
Bien me conoce el Señor.
Yá no me conoce.
Me olvidó del todo.
Yá no me conoce ella.
Tengo el honor de ser conocido de el.
Se acuerda vñ. de esto.
No se me acuerda, no me acuerdo de ello.
Muy bien lo tengo presente.

XIII. Of knowing, or being acquainted with, forgetting and remembering.

*Do you know him ?
Do you know her ?
Do you know them ?
I know him.
I do not know them.
We are acquainted.
We do not know one another.
Do not you know him ?
I believe I knew him.
I knew her.
We knew one another.
I know him by sight.
I have heard of her.
He knew me very well.
Do yo know me ?
I have forgot your name.
Did you forget me ?
Does she know you ?
Does the gentleman know you ?
It appears he does not know me.
The gentleman knows me well.
He knows me no more.
He quite forgot me.
She knows me no more.
I have the honour to be known to him.
Do you remember that ?
I do not remember it, I have it not present.
I do remember it very well.*

XIV. De la edad, de la vida, de la muerte, &c.

Que edad tiene vñ. ?
Que edad tiene su hermano ?

XIV. Of age, life, death, &c.

*How old are you ?
How old is your brother ?*

Tengo

Tengo veinte y cinco años.	<i>I am five and twenty.</i>
Tíene veinte y dos años.	<i>He is twenty-two years old.</i>
Tíene vm. mas años que yo.	<i>You are older than I.</i>
Empiéza à envejecér.	<i>He begins to grow old.</i>
Que edád tendrá vm.?	<i>How old may you be?</i>
Estoy bueno, que es lo es- sencial.	<i>I am well, that is the chief thing.</i>
Está vm. casado?	<i>Are you married?</i>
Quantas veces ha estido vm. casado?	<i>How often have you been mar- ried?</i>
Quantas mugéres ha tenido vm.?	<i>How many wives have you had?</i>
Tíene vm. aún padre y ma- dre vivos?	<i>Have you father and mother still alive?</i>
Su padre y su madre murié- ron.	<i>His father and mother are dead.</i>
Mi padre murió.	<i>My father is dead.</i>
Mi madre ha muérto.	<i>My mother is dead.</i>
Dos años ha que perdí à mi padre.	<i>My father has been dead these two years.</i>
Mi madre se ha vuelto à ca- sár.	<i>My mother is married again.</i>
Quantos hijos tíene vm.?	<i>How many children have you?</i>
Quattro tengo.	<i>I have four.</i>
Hijos ò hijas, varónes ò hembras?	<i>Sons or daughters, males or fe- males?</i>
Tengo un hijo y tres hijas.	<i>I have one son and three daugh- ters.</i>
Quantos hermános tíene vm.!	<i>How many brothers have you?</i>
Ninguno tengo vivo.	<i>I have none alive.</i>
Todos murieron.	<i>They are all dead.</i>
Todos hemos de morir.	<i>We must all die.</i>
Cada hora es un passo hacia el túmulo.	<i>Every hour is a step towards death.</i>

XV. De una Aya y su Se- ñorita.

Está vm. aún en la cama?
Duerme vm.?
Dispiérte, que pesáda es vm.!
Es vm. muy dormilóna.
No está aún dispierta?

XV. A Governess and a young Lady.

Are you in bed still?
Do you sleep?
Awake, how heavy you are!
You are very sleepy.
Are not you awake yet?

Levante

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Levante se Jigéra.	<i>Rise quickly.</i>
Acaso es yá hora de levantarse?	<i>Is it time to rise?</i>
Sin duda lo es.	<i>So it is undoubtedly.</i>
Ahóra darán las nueve.	<i>It is almost nine o'clock.</i>
Está vm. levantada?	<i>Are you up?</i>
Está su hermána levantada?	<i>Is your sister up?</i>
Vamos despache vm.	<i>Come, make haste.</i>
Porque no se da mas pricssa?	<i>Why do you not make haste?</i>
Cuidado.	<i>Have a care.</i>
Se caerá vm.	<i>You will fall?</i>
Por poco se cae.	<i>You were like to fall.</i>
Acerquese de la lumbre.	<i>Come near the fire.</i>
Abriáguese bien.	<i>Keep yourself warm.</i>
Se enfriará vm.	<i>You will catch cold.</i>
Yá estoy acatarrada.	<i>I already have got a cold.</i>
No hago sino tosfer y escupir.	<i>I do nothing but cough and hawk.</i>
Suene se estas narices.	<i>Blow your nose.</i>
Vistale luégo.	<i>Dress yourself directly.</i>
Peynese.	<i>Comb your bead.</i>
Ponga sus medias.	<i>Put on your stockings.</i>
Calzese sus zapatos.	<i>Put on your shoes.</i>
Tome esta camisa blanca.	<i>Take that clean shift.</i>
Lavese las manos, la boca, y la cara.	<i>Wash your hands, your mouth, your face.</i>
Limpie sus dientes.	<i>Clean or rub your teeth.</i>
Sus peines están sucios.	<i>Your combs are not clean.</i>
Tome el cepillo y limpielos.	<i>Take the brush and clean them.</i>
Acordóne me la cotilla.	<i>Lace me.</i>
Ayude me vm.	<i>Help me.</i>
Porque no me assiste?	<i>Why don't you help me?</i>
Acabó vm. yá?	<i>Have you done?</i>
Aún no.	<i>Not yet.</i>
Que pesada es vm.	<i>You are very tedious.</i>
Diga vm. sus oraciones.	<i>Say your prayers.</i>
Hable alto.	<i>Speak loud.</i>
Empíeze.	<i>Begin.</i>
Vamos adelante.	<i>Go on.</i>
Puede vm. acabár.	<i>You may make an end.</i>
Adonde está su libro de oraciones?	<i>Where is your prayer-book?</i>
Traiga su Biblia.	<i>Bring your Bible.</i>
Busque la presto.	<i>Look for it directly.</i>
Léa vm. un capítulo.	<i>Read a chapter.</i>

Adonde

Adonde acabó vñ. ahier?
 Aquí me paré.
 No tiéne vñ. bien su libro.
 Leá poco à poco.
 Letrée vñ. essa voz.
 Leé vñ. mui de priéssa.
 No lée vñ. bien.
 Leá mui de spacio.
 Nada aprende vñ.
 Nada observa.
 No estudia vñ.
 Nada aprovecha.
 Es vñ. mui perezosa.
 Que murmurá vñ.?
 Vuelva à empezár.
 No sabe vñ. su lección.
 Esta es su lección.
 Déme otra lección.
 Porque me habla vñ. Ing-
 lés?
 Hable vñ. siempre Espanól.
 Quiere vñ. almorzár?
 Que gusta vñ. para su al-
 muerzo?
 Coméra pán y mantéca?
 Diga vñ. lo que mas quiere.
 Acábe de almorcár.
 Almorzó yá?
 Tome su labór.
 Enseñe me essa labór.
 Esso no es buéno.
 Rehaga todo aquello.
 Hace vñ. viságes.
 Tiéne una agúja buéna?
 Tiéne vñ. hilo?
 Dexe su labór.
 Vaya à jugár un poco.
 Vuelva à trabajár quando
 haya jugado.
 Vaya à passeárse en el jardín.
 No se caliente.
 Vuelva presto.
 Es hora de comér.
 Siente se à la mesa.

Where did you leave off yester-
 day?
 I left off here.
 You do not hold your book well.
 Read softly.
 Spell that word.
 You read too fast.
 You do not read well.
 You read too slow.
 You learn nothing.
 You observe nothing.
 You do not study.
 You do not improve.
 You are very idle.
 What do you mutter there?
 Begin again.
 You do not know your lesson.
 There is your lesson.
 Give me another lesson.
 Why do you speak English to
 me?
 Speak always Spanish.
 Will you breakfast?
 What will you have for break-
 fast?
 Will you have bread and butter?
 Say what you like best.
 Make haste with your breakfast.
 Have you breakfasted?
 Take your work.
 Shew me your work.
 That is not right.
 Do all that over again.
 You make mouths.
 Have you a good needle?
 Have you any thread?
 Leave your work.
 Go and play a little.
 Come to work again when you
 have played.
 Go and walk in the garden.
 Do not over-heat yourself.
 Come again quickly.
 It is dinner-time.
 Sit down to the table.

Vamos,

Vamos, tome una silla.	Come, take a chair.
Póngase la servilleta.	Put your napkin before.
Adonde están su cuchillo, su tenedor, y su cuchara?	Where is your knife, your fork, your spoon?
Reze antes de empezar.	Pray before you begin.
Coma vñ. sopa, de la olla.	Eat some soop.
Esta olla es mui rica.	This soop is very rich.
Parece olla podrida.	It tastes as an olla podrida.
Gusta vñ. carné?	Will you have some mutton?
Quiere gordo ó magro?	Will you have fat or lean?
Es vñ. amigo de gordura?	Do you love fat?
Le gusta salza?	Do you love sauce?
Diga me su gusto.	Tell me what you love.
Estos tomates son mui buenos.	These love-apples are very good.
Coma, coma vñ.	Eat, you do not eat.
Quiere vñ. roer un hueso?	Will you have a bone?
Hé aquí una ala de pollo.	Here, there is the wing of a chicken.
Coma vñ. pán con su carne.	Eat bread with your meat.
Há bebido vñ.?	Have you drank?
Pida de beber.	Call for some drink.
Es esta carne sabrosa?	Is this meat good?
Quiere vñ. comér mas?	Will you eat any more?
Ha comido vñ. bastante?	Have you eat enough?
Le gusta el queso?	Do you like cheese?
Dé vñ. las gracias.	Give thanks.
Vaya á baylár.	Go to dance.
Ha baylado.	Have you danced?
Exercítese bien.	Exercise yourself well.
Vaya, danse vñ. un minuete.	Come, dance a minuet.
Despues un fandango y una figuedilla.	Afterwards one fandango and a figuedilla.
No dansa vñ. bien.	You do not dance well.
Tengase derecha.	Stand upright.
Levante la cabéza.	Hold up your head.
Haga la cortesía.	Make a curtsey.
Mire me á mi.	Look at me.
Que está vñ. mirando?	What are you looking at?
Se fue su maestro?	Is your master gone?
Ha hecho vñ. yá?	Have you done already?
Vaya ahora á cantár?	Go now and sing.
Lleve su libro con sígo.	Carry your book with you.
Vuelva á trabajar quando haya acabado.	Come to work again when you have done.

Ha

Ha cantado vm.?	<i>Have you sung?</i>
Tiéne lección nueva?	<i>Have you a new lesson?</i>
Cante una arietta.	<i>Sing a tune.</i>
Cante una canción.	<i>Sing a song.</i>
Canta vm. bonitamente.	<i>You sing pretty well.</i>
Toque vm. el clave.	<i>Play on the harpsichord.</i>
Ahora la guitarra.	<i>Now upon the guitar.</i>
Nada vale su prima.	<i>Your chantrel is good for nothing.</i>
Está su guitarra templada.	<i>Is your guitar in tune?</i>
Sabe vm. templar la?	<i>Do you know how to tune it?</i>
Aún está destemplada.	<i>It is yet out of tune.</i>
No tiéne vm. bien su guitarra.	<i>You do not hold your guitar well.</i>
Vaya vm. à apprendré el Español.	<i>Go on and learn Spanish.</i>
Adonde está su gramática?	<i>Where is your grammar?</i>
Busqué su libro.	<i>Look for your book.</i>
Que lección tiéne vm.?	<i>What lesson have you?</i>
Que diálogo ha leído?	<i>What dialogue have you read?</i>
Repita su lección.	<i>Repeat your lesson.</i>
No la sabe vm.	<i>You do not know it.</i>
Nada ha aprendido.	<i>You did learn nothing.</i>
Léa antes de mí.	<i>Read before me.</i>
No pronuncia vm. bien.	<i>You do not pronounce well.</i>
Aprendió vm. su lección de memoria?	<i>Can you say your lesson by heart?</i>
No tiéne memoria.	<i>You have no memory.</i>
No se toma trabajo.	<i>You take no pains.</i>
Qué quiere para merendar, para cenar?	<i>What will you have for your luncheon, or supper?</i>
Coma leche.	<i>Come to supper.</i>
Venga à cenar.	<i>Eat milk.</i>
No se engolozine en la fruta.	<i>Do not eat so much fruit.</i>
Estará vm. mala.	<i>You will be sick.</i>
La fruta no le sienta bien.	<i>Fruit is not good for you.</i>
Es tiempo de acostarse.	<i>It is time for you to go to bed.</i>
Desnude se luego.	<i>Undress yourself presently.</i>
Reze à Dios.	<i>Say your prayers.</i>
Levante se mañana tem- prano.	<i>Rise to-morrow betimes.</i>

XVI. Entre dos Señoritas tocante à sus muñecas.

Prima, adonde está su muñeca?

He la aquí.

Está vestida?

Porque no la viste?

Me falta el tiempo.

Gusta-vm. que se la vista?

Se lo estimaré.

Adonde están sus médias?

Y sus zapatos, su camisa, su batz, y su enagua?

Aí los tiene vm.

Ponga la su delantál, y su cónfa.

ENSEÑE me la vm.

Mi muñeca es mas bonita que la suya.

No, la mia es la mas bonita.

Nunca lo creeré.

Pregunte lo al Señor.

Qual es la mas bonita de estas dos muñecas?

Ambas son mui bonitas.

Acostémos a nuestras muñequitas.

En hora buena.

Desnudémos las.

Pongamos las su ropa de noche.

Yá estan acostadas, vamos à corrér.

No arme bulla, que se despertarán.

XVI. Between two young ladies about their babies.

Cousin, where is your baby?

Here she is.

Is she dressed?

Why do you not dress her?

I have no time.

Shall I dress her for you?

You will oblige me.

Where are her stockings?

And her shoes, her shift, her gown, and petticoat?

There they are.

Put on her apron and her head-dress.

Show me your baby.

My baby is more pretty than yours.

No, mine is the prettiest.

I will never believe it.

Ask the gentleman.

Which is the prettiest of these two babies?

They are both very pretty.

Let us put our little babies to bed.

With all my heart.

Let us undress them.

Let us put on their night-cloaths.

They are already a bed, let us go and run.

Don't make a noise, for they will awake.

XVII. Del paseo.

Hace mui bello tiempo.

Este dia claro y sereno convida al paseo.

XVII. Of walking.

It is very fine weather.

This clear and serene day invites to walk.

No parece nube alguna.

There is not the least cloud to be seen.

Vamos á pasear.

Let us walk out.

Vámos á tomár el aire.

Let us go and take the air.

Quiere vm. dár una vuelta?

Will you go and take a turn?

Gusta vm. venir con migo?

Will you come along with me?

Responda me, diga me, si
- u no:

Answer me, tell me, yes or no.

Vámos pües; mé gusta.

Let us go then, it pleases me.

Le acompañaré.

I will keep you company.

Adonde irémos?

Whither shall we go?

Vamos al Parque.

Let us go to the Park.

Vámos en los prados.

Let us go into the meadows.

Irémos en coche?

Shall we take a coach?

Como le gustáre.

As you please.

Vámonos a pié.

Let us go on foot.

Tiene vm. razón.

You are in the right.

Esso es saludáble:

That is good for one's health.

Se gana apetito, andando.

It gets one a stomach to walk.

Animo, vamos, andémos.

Cheer up, come on, let us walk.

Por donde irémos?

Which way shall we go?

Por donde quisiere.

Which way you please.

Por aquí ó por allá.

This or that way.

Vamos por aquí.

Let us go this way.

A mano derecha, á la de-
tecla.

On the right hand, or to the right.

A mano izquiarda, á la iz-
quierda.

On the left hand, or to the left.

Quiere vm. ir por agua?

Will you go by water?

Adonde está el barco?

Where is the boat?

Adonde están los barqueros?

Where are the watermen?

Entre vm. en el barco.

Step into the boat.

Solo atravesarémos el río.

We will just cross the water.

La agua es mui mansa y
apacible.

The water is very smooth and calm.

Empieza á moverse.

It begins to grow rough.

Adonde quiere vm. desem-
barcár, abordár?

Where will you land?

Estainos cerca de la orilla.

We are near the shore.

Pare el bárcó.

Stop the boat.

Passeémos la vista sobre estos
campos y prados.

Let us view these fields and meadows.

Que verdura tan hermosa!

What a fine green is here!

Estos prados están esmalta-
dos con variedad de flores.

The meadows are enamelled with several fine flowers.

Que prospecto tan hermoso !
Este lugar es muy ameno.
Los árboles echan flores.
Los rosales empiezan á echár
capullos.

Aún no están abiertas estas
rosas.

Crece el trigo.

Prometen mucho los panes.

Las espigas son mui largas.

Yá el trigo es maduro.

Es una bella llanura.

Estas sombras son mui apa-
cibles.

Que todo tan hermoso !

Me parece que estoy en un
paraíso terrenal.

No oye vñ. la dulce me-
lo dia de las aves ?

El canto suave de el ruy
señor.

Aún no estamos en Mayo.

Anda vñ. muy a prisa.

No le puedo seguir.

No puedo ir tan de prisa;

No me es posible alcan-
zarle.

Es vñ. un pobre caminante.

Le suplico ande un poco
mas de spacio.

Descansemos un rato.

No vale la pena.

Está vñ. cansado ?

Estoy mo'ido.

Acostemos nos en la hierba.

Me temo que sea húmeda.

Como puede ser, no ha llo-
vido.

Basta la humedad de la
noche.

Ni aún quiero sentarme en
el suelo.

Passemos pues en esta selva.

Entrémos en ese bosque.

Que sitio tan gustofo !

What a fine prospect !

This is a very pleasant place:

The trees are blossomed.

The rose-bushes begin to bud.

These roses are not blown yet.

The corn comes up.

There is a good show of corn.

The ears are very long.

The corn is ripe.

This is a fine plain.

These shades are very pleasant.

How fair all things are !

*Methinks I am in an earthly
paradise.*

*Do you not hear the sweet me-
lody of birds ?*

*The sweet warbling of the
nightingale.*

It is not May yet.

You go too fast.

I cannot follow you.

I cannot go so fast.

*It is impossible for me to come
up with you.*

You are a sorry walker.

Pray go a little slower.

Let us rest a little.

It is not worth the while.

Are you weary ?

I am very tired.

Let us lie down upon the grass.

I am afraid it is damp.

*How can it be ? it has not
rained.*

*The dampness of the night is
sufficient.*

*Nor would I sit upon the
ground.*

Let us go over into that wood.

Let us go into that grove.

What a pleasant place !

Que

Que idóneo para estudiár!	<i>How fit for study!</i>
He aquí tres paseos.	<i>Here are three walks.</i>
Qui bien plantados son estos árboles!	<i>How well these trees are planted!</i>
Se inclinan unos hacia otros.	<i>They seem to kiss one another.</i>
Estos árboles, hacen bella sombra.	<i>These trees make a fine shade.</i>
Que espesa es ésta arboleda!	<i>How thick these trees are with leaves!</i>
Los rayos del sol no la pueden penetrar.	<i>The sun-beams cannot pierce through them.</i>
He aquí hermosos huertos.	<i>Here are fine orchards.</i>
Hay mucha fruta.	<i>There is a great deal of fruit.</i>
Veo manzanas, peras, alvel-lanas, guindas.	<i>I see apples, pears, filberts, cherries.</i>
Antes quisiéra nueces ó castañas.	<i>I had rather have walnuts or chestnuts.</i>
Estos albaricoques, y persicagos, me hacen venir la agua a la boca.	<i>These apricots and peaches make my teeth water.</i>
Bien me comiéra estas ciruelas.	<i>I could eat some of those plums.</i>
Quanto cuesta la libra de guindas?	<i>What are cherries a pound?</i>
Quatro quartos.	<i>Two pence.</i>
Comprémos algunas.	<i>Let us buy some.</i>
Me temo que nos mojemos.	<i>I am afraid we shall be wet.</i>
Repáro que el tiempo empieza a nublarse.	<i>I see the weather begins to grow cloudy..</i>
Volvámos nos.	<i>Let us go back again.</i>
Empieza a ser tarde.	<i>It grows late.</i>
Se pone el sol.	<i>The sun sets.</i>
No corra ym.	<i>Do not run.</i>
Aguardé me un poco.	<i>Stay for me a little.</i>
Vamos, vamos, si estuviére cansado, descansará cennando.	<i>Come, come, if you be weary, you will rest yourself at supper.</i>
Y aún mejor en la cama.	<i>And yet better a-bed.</i>

XVIII. Del tiempo.

Que tiempo hace?
Hace buen tiempo?
Hace mal tiempo?

XVIII. Of the weather.

How is the weather?
Is it fine weather?
Is it bad or foul weather?

Hace calor?	<i>Is it hot?</i>
Hace frio?	<i>Is it cold?</i>
Luce el sol?	<i>Does the sun shine?</i>
Hace bello tiempo.	<i>It is fine weather.</i>
Hace mal tiempo.	<i>It is ugly weather.</i>
El tiempo est ^a seco, h ^{um} e- do, lluvioso, tempestuoso, ventoso.	<i>It is dry, wet, rainy, stormy, or windy weather.</i>
Es tiempo inconstante y va- riable.	<i>Unsettled and changeable wea- ther.</i>
Hace calor.	<i>It is hot.</i>
Hace frio.	<i>It is cold.</i>
Hace gran calor, mucho frio.	<i>It is very hot, or very cold.</i>
El tiempo est ^a claro y sere- no.	<i>It is clear and serene weather.</i>
Parece el sol.	<i>The sun shines.</i>
Hace un tiempo obscuro.	<i>It is dark weather.</i>
El cielo est ^a cargado de nubes.	<i>It is cloudy, gloomy weather.</i>
Las nubes son mui espesas.	<i>The clouds are very thick.</i>
Lluve?	<i>Does it rain?</i>
No, cr ^{eo} que no.	<i>No, I do not believe it.</i>
Empieza a llover.	<i>It begins to rain.</i>
A ^{un} no llueve.	<i>It does not rain yet.</i>
Presto lloverá a c ^{an} taros.	<i>It will soon rain as fast as it can pour.</i>
Yá llueve.	<i>It rains already.</i>
Solo es un aguacero.	<i>It is but a shower.</i>
Passar ^a luego.	<i>It will be over presently.</i>
Me temo que tendremos agua.	<i>I am afraid we shall have rain.</i>
No tenga miedo.	<i>Never fear.</i>
Es una nube que pasa.	<i>It is only a flying cloud.</i>
Todo el dia lloverá.	<i>It will rain all day.</i>
Mucho lo dudo.	<i>I question it.</i>
Presto acabará de llover.	<i>The rain will soon be over.</i>
Pongamos nos al abrigo.	<i>Let us shelter ourselves.</i>
No hay que temer.	<i>There is nothing to fear.</i>
Solo es agua.	<i>It is nothing but water.</i>
Tiene v ^m . miedo del agua?	<i>Are you afraid of water?</i>
Solo temo de echárt a perder mi vestido.	<i>I am only afraid of spoiling my cloaths.</i>
Yá tenemos agua.	<i>It rains already.</i>
No hemos de salir con este tiempo.	<i>We must not go out in such weather.</i>

Graniza ù apedréa.	<i>It hails.</i>
Graniza mui recio.	<i>It hails very hard.</i>
Ahora niéva.	<i>Now it snows.</i>
Que! niéva?	<i>Does it snow?</i>
Mire vñ. que copos tan grandes.	<i>Look at those great flakes.</i>
Hielo tambien.	<i>It freezes also.</i>
No, que deshiela.	<i>No, it thaws.</i>
Creo que hielo mui fuerte.	<i>I think it freezes very hard.</i>
Es hielo mui duro.	<i>It is a hard frost.</i>
El hielo se derrite.	<i>The frost is broke.</i>
La nieve se hace agua.	<i>The snow melts away.</i>
Corre una borrasca grande.	<i>It is a great storm.</i>
Atruéna.	<i>It thunders.</i>
Relampaguéa.	<i>It lightens.</i>
Solo alumbran los relámpagos.	<i>One can see nothing but the flashes of lightning.</i>
Corre mucho viento.	<i>The wind blows very hard.</i>
Hace mucho aire.	<i>The wind is very high,</i>
El viento viene mui frío.	<i>The wind blows cold.</i>
Se mudó el viento.	<i>The wind is changed.</i>
El viento cae.	<i>The wind falls.</i>
Passó la tormenta.	<i>The storm is over.</i>
El tiempo se aclara.	<i>It clears up.</i>
El cielo empieza aclararse.	<i>The sky begins to clear up.</i>
Se abre el tiempo, empieza á serenarse.	<i>It begins to be fair again.</i>
Dividen se las nubes, desaparecen, y desvanecen se poco a poco.	<i>The clouds divide or break asunder, and disappear by degrees.</i>
Yá vemos lucir el sol.	<i>The sun begins to shine.</i>
Véo el arco iris, el arco celeste.	<i>I see the rainbow.</i>
Es señal de buen tiempo.	<i>It is a sign of fair weather.</i>
Hace una neblina muy espesa.	<i>There is a very thick mist.</i>
No nos podemos ver.	<i>We cannot see one another.</i>
Hé allí una niebla que se levanta.	<i>There is a fog rising.</i>
Pero el sol empieza a dispersárla.	<i>But the sun begins to disperse it.</i>
Es una niebla hedionda.	<i>It is a stinking fog.</i>

XIX. De la hora.

Que hora es?
Véa vñ. que hora es.
Diga me la hora.
No sabe vñ. la hora?
Es temprano.
No es tarde.
Volvémos nos a casa?
Hay bastante tiempo.
Solo es medio dia.
Es cerca de la una.
Ahora dió la una.
Es la una y quarto.
Es la una y media.
Es la una y tres quartos.
Es cerca de las dos, ó darán
las dos.
Aún no dió la una.
No hi oido el relóx.
Han dado las seis.
Son las siéte al sól.
Acaban de dár las siéte.
Las ocho han dado.
Acerca de las diez.
Es cerca de las doce de la
noche, ó media noche.
Como lo sabe vñ.?
Dá el relóx.
Le oye vñ. dár.
No créo que sea tan tarde.
Mire su relóx ó muestra.
Adelanta mucho.
Atráza.
No anda.
Dé le vñ. cuerda.
Vea vñ. que hora es al re-
lóx de sól.
Los quadrantes no concuer-
dan.
La mano está quebrada.
Adonde está su relóx de a-
réna?

XIX. Of the time of the
day.

What o'clock is it?
See what o'clock it is.
Tell me what o'clock it is.
Don't you know what o'clock it is?
It is early.
It is not late.
Shall we go home?
Time enough.
It is but twelve o'clock.
It is almost one.
It struck one just now.
It is a quarter past one.
Half an hour past one.
Three quarters past one.
It is near upon two, ór it is
upon the stroke of two.
It has not struck one yet.
I have not heard the clock.
It is past six.
It is seven by the sun.
It struck seven just now.
It has struck eight.
About ten o'clock.
It is even twelve o'clock, or it
is even midnight.
How do you know it?
The clock strikes.
Do you hear it strike?
I think it is not so late.
Look on your watch.
It goes too fast.
It goes too slow.
It does not go, it is down.
Wind it up.
See what o'clock it is by the sun-
dial.
The sun-dials do not agree.
The hand is broke.
Where is your hour-glass?

No le hallo, está extraviado. I cannot find it, it is lost.

XX. *De los tiempos del año.*

Que tiempo le gusta mas?
La primavéra esta-mas agradable de todos.
Toda la naturaléza se anima.
El aires mui templado.
Ni hace demasiado calór, ni demasiado frio.
Arden entoces todos los animales con amór.
No hay primavéra este año.
Los tiempos están rebueltos.
Es un hyvierno moderádo.
Nada adelanta.
La fazón es mui atrazada.
Tenémos un estio muy caloroso.
Oh ! que calór !
Hace un calór excesivo.
Que tiempo tan pesado.
Hace bochorno.
No puedo con tanto calór.
Estoy sudando, hecho agua.
Me muéro de calór.
Jamás tuve tanto calór.
Es mui bello tiempo para los frutos de la tierra.
Tendrémos mucho heno.
La cosecha será mui abundante.
Hay abundáncia de frutas.
Todos los árboles han producido mucho.
Nos hace falta un poco de agua.
La cosecha está cerca.
Empiezan a segárlas trigos.
Se han segado los prados.

XX. Of the seasons.

What season do you like best ?
The spring is the most pleasant of all.
Every thing smiles in nature.
The weather is very mild.
It is neither too hot nor too cold.
All creatures then make love, or are in love.
We have no spring this year.
The seasons are disordered.
It is a little winter.
Nothing is forward.
The season is very backward.
We have a very hot summer.

How hot it is !
It is excessive hot.
It is faint weather.
It is sultry hot.
I cannot endure heat.
I sweat all over.
I am extremely hot.
I never felt such heat.
It is very fine weather for the fruits of the earth.
We shall have a great deal of hay.
This harvest will be very plentiful.
There is abundance of fruits.
All the trees are full of fruit.
We want a little rain.
Harvest-time draws near.
They begin to cut down the corn.
The meadows are mowed.

Esmenester recogér los panes.	<i>We must get in the corn.</i>
Estámos en la canícula.	<i>We are in the dog-days.</i>
Passó yá el verano.	<i>The summer is gone.</i>
El otoño, la caída de las hojas há sucedido.	<i>Autumn, the fall of the leaves, has taken its place.</i>
La vendimia acerca.	<i>Vintage draws near.</i>
Hermosa vendimia tenemos.	<i>There is a very fine vintage.</i>
Harémos la vendimia, ó vin-dimiarémos en tres ó cuatro días.	<i>We shall gather grapes in three or four days.</i>
Los vinos serán buenos este año.	<i>Wine will be good this year.</i>
Las viñas han dado bien.	<i>The vines have born a good crop.</i>
El vino será barato.	<i>Wine will be cheap.</i>
Es preciso recoger los frutos atrazásados.	<i>We must gather the fruits of the latter season.</i>
Las manzanas y peras de invierno.	<i>Winter apples and pears.</i>
Los días han acortado mucho.	<i>The days are very much shortened.</i>
Las mañanas son frias.	<i>The mornings are cold.</i>
El invierno viene acercando.	<i>Winter comes and draws near.</i>
Muy presto es noche.	<i>It is soon night.</i>
Las tardes son largas.	<i>The evenings are long.</i>
Empieza la lumbre a recreár.	<i>Fire begins to smell well.</i>
A uno le gusta el fuego.	<i>It is good to be near the fire.</i>
No me gusta el invierno.	<i>Winter does not please me.</i>
Los días son mui breves.	<i>The days are very short.</i>
Yá no es de dia a las cinco.	<i>It is no longer day-light at five o'clock.</i>
No se vé a las cinco.	<i>One cannot see at five.</i>
Empieza a anochecer a las quatro.	<i>The twilight begins at four.</i>
Amanece a las siete.	<i>The day breaks at seven.</i>
No se sabe en qué passár el tiempo.	<i>One cannot tell how to spend his time.</i>
Este invierno es mui frio, mui áspero.	<i>This is a very cold, or very sharp winter.</i>
Se acuerda vñ. del grande invierno?	<i>Do you remember the hard winter?</i>
Jamas ví invierno tan frio.	<i>I never saw so cold a winter.</i>
Empiezan a crecer los días.	<i>The days begin to lengthen.</i>
Los días son un poco mas largos.	<i>The days are a little longer.</i>

No hemos casi tenido invierno.

La primavera ya viéne á regocijár la naturaleza.

We have scarce had any winter at all.

The spring will soon revive nature.

XXI. De la ida a la escuela.

De donde viene vm.?

De mi casa. De casa.

Adonde vá ym. tan de prisa?

Voya a la escuela.

Venga con migo.

Aguarde un poco.

Vámosnos, le suplico.

Porque juega andando?

No se entretenga.

Llegarémos bastante presto.

Que hora es?

Darán las siete.

Aún no ha dado el relóx.

Vamos a prisa, despachemos.

Aún no se ha rezado.

Quien viene por ahí?

Es uno de nuestros camaradas de escuela.

Irémos los tres juntos.

XXI. Going to school.

From whence do you come?

From home.

Where are you going so fast?

I go to school.

Come along with me.

Stay a little.

Pray let us go.

Why do you play as you go?

Do not loiter.

We shall come time enough.

What o'clock is it?

It is almost seven.

The clock has not struck yet.

Let us make haste.

They have not yet said prayers.

Who comes there?

It is one of our school-fellows.

Let us go together.

XXII. En la escuela.

Siente se en su lugár.

Cuelgue su sombréro.

Adonde está su libro?

He allí su libro.

Léa su lección.

Estudie su lección.

Aprenda su lección de memoria.

Nada hace sino jugár.

Le anotaré.

Se lo dire al maestro.

Acabó vm.?

XXII. In the school.

Sit in your place.

Hang up your hat.

Where is your book?

There is your book.

Read your lesson.

Study your lesson.

Get your lesson by heart.

You do nothing but play.

I will set you up.

I will tell your master of you.

Have you done?

Aún

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Aún no he acabado	<i>I have not done yet.</i>
Que está escribiendo?	<i>What are you writing?</i>
Escribo me ejercicio.	<i>I am writing my exercise.</i>
Todo lo he hecho.	<i>I have writ it all.</i>
No me mueva.	<i>Do not jog me.</i>
Haga me un poco de lugár.	<i>Make me a little room.</i>
Tiene bastante lugár.	<i>You have room enough.</i>
Vaya atrás un poco.	<i>Sit farther.</i>
Un poco mas arriba.	<i>A little higher.</i>
Algo mas bajo.	<i>A little lower.</i>
Sirva se darme un libro.	<i>Pray give me a book.</i>
Adonde empezámos?	<i>Where do we begin?</i>
Hasta donde decimos?	<i>How far do we say?</i>
Hasta aquí.	<i>Thus far; so far.</i>
Qual es su taréa?	<i>Which is your task?</i>
Cuyo es este libro?	<i>Whose book is this?</i>
Sabe vm. su lección de memoria?	<i>Can you say your lesson by heart?</i>
Aún no.	<i>Not yet.</i>
Apunte me vm.	<i>Do prompt me.</i>
Ha de leérla tres veces.	<i>You must read it three times.</i>
Quien lo ha dicho?	<i>Who said so?</i>
El Señor A. lo mandó.	<i>Mr. A. bid us.</i>
Trahigo quanto neccesito.	<i>I love all my things about me.</i>
Tiene vm. pluma y tinta?	<i>Have you pen and ink? -</i>
Escriba vm. su ejercicio.	<i>Write your exercise!</i>
Le escribió vm. mal.	<i>You have written it ill.</i>
Leá vm. su lección.	<i>Read your lesson.</i>
Diga su lección.	<i>Rehearse your lesson.</i>
Le azotarán.	<i>You will be whipped.</i>
Meréce vm. azótes.	<i>You deserve to be whipped.</i>
Porque llega vm. tan tarde?	<i>What do you come so late for?</i>
Tenia que hacer.	<i>I had some business.</i>
Que negocio le detuvo?	<i>What business kept you?</i>
A que hora se levantó?	<i>At what time did you rise?</i>
A las ocho.	<i>At eight o'clock.</i>
Porque se levantó tan tarde?	<i>Why did you rise so late?</i>
Es vm. un floxón.	<i>You are a sluggard.</i>
Quedese en su sitio.	<i>Keep in your place.</i>
Quitese de mi lugár.	<i>Get out of my place.</i>
Porque me rempuja así?	<i>Why do you push me so?</i>
Quien le toca?	<i>Who touches you?</i>
No se enóje vm.	<i>Do not be angry.</i>
Me quexaré al maestro?	<i>I will complain to the master.</i>
Digale lo, si quisiere.	<i>Tell him, if you will.</i>

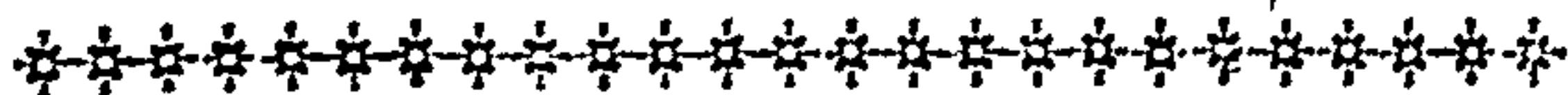
Poco

Poco me importa.	<i>I do not care.</i>
Señor no me quiere dexár quiéto.	<i>Sir, he won't let me alone.</i>
Me agarró el libro de las manos.	<i>He snatch'd away my book.</i>
Hace burla de mi.	<i>He laughs at me.</i>
El maestro le habla.	<i>The master speaks to you.</i>
Está muy enojado con vm.	<i>He is very angry with you.</i>
Se la pagaré.	<i>I will be even with you.</i>
Diga, si se atreve.	<i>Tell, if you dare.</i>
Ahier se fué a passeár.	<i>He play'd the truant yesterday.</i>
Me acusa falsamente.	<i>You accuse me falsely.</i>
Como le puede vm. negar?	<i>How can you deny it?</i>
De donde vino está riña?	<i>Whence arose this quarrel?</i>
Se lo diré de verás.	<i>I will tell you plainly.</i>
Se lo diré al oido:	<i>I will tell it in your ear.</i>
Escupió en mis vestidos.	<i>He spit upon my cloaths.</i>
Me tiró los cabellos.	<i>He pulled me by the hair.</i>
Me dá patádas.	<i>He kicks me.</i>
Me empúja fuéra demí lugár.	<i>He thrusts me out of my place.</i>
No hay tal.	<i>I deny it.</i>
Le haré que se arrepienta.	<i>I will make you repent it.</i>
Lo hace a propósito.	<i>He does it on purpose.</i>
Me dió una bofetáda.	<i>He gave me a box on the ear.</i>
Me arañó la cara con sus uñas.	<i>He scratched my face with his nails.</i>
Me pegó en la cara.	<i>He struck me on the face.</i>
Hallará con quien hablár.	<i>He shall meet with his match.</i>
Vaya dexe me quiéto.	<i>Come, let me alone.</i>
Porque me pega?	<i>Why do you strike me?</i>
Quien le lastima?	<i>Who hurts you?</i>
No rompa mi libro.	<i>Do not tear my book.</i>
No nos interrumpa vm.	<i>Do not disturb us.</i>
No me estorve el aprendér me lección.	<i>Let me get my lesson, will you?</i>
Metase en sus negocios.	<i>Mind your business.</i>
Cuíde de lo que hace.	<i>Mind what you are about.</i>
Que hay? Que es esto?	<i>What is the matter?</i>
Está vm. fuéra de su juicio?	<i>Are you out of your wits?</i>
Porque me denunció al ma- estro?	<i>Why did you tell your master of me?</i>
Le daré una tunda.	<i>I will pommel you.</i>
Que bulla es esta?	<i>What noise is this?</i>
Tómen este muchacho y den le una mano de azótes.	<i>Take up this boy, and whip him soundly.</i>

Señor,

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Señor, perdón me vñ. Sir, I beg your pardon.
 Suplicole, Señor, perdóne- Pray, Sir, forgive me this
 me esta sola vez. one time.
 Portese pues mejor en ade- Be a good boy for the future
 lante. then.



Diálogos Familiáres, Espanóles & Ingleses.

Familiar Dialogues, Spanish and English.

Díálogo I. *Para saludár, è informarse de la salúd.* *Dialogue I. To salute, and inquire after one's health.*

B	Uéños días, Señor ?	GOOD-morrow, Sir.
	Servidór de vñ.	Your servant.
Soy el suyo.	I am yours.	
Se lo estimo.	I thank you.	
Como está vñ. está mañana ?	How do you do this morning ?	
Buénو, para servir le.	Very well, at your service.	
Como vá de salúd ?	How is it with you ?	
Siempre a su servicio de vñ.	Ready to do you service.	
Y à vñ. Señor, como levá ?	And you Sir, how is it with you ?	
Muy bien, gráciás a Dios.	Very well, thank God.	
Estoy buénō para servirle.	I am well to serve you.	
Vamos passando.	Pretty well, so so.	
Me alégro mucho de vérle.	I am very glad to see you.	
Me huelgo de vérle con sa- lúd.	I am glad to see you in good health.	
Agradescolo infinito.	I most humbly thank you.	
Viva vñ. mil años.	I am obliged to you.	
Como está el Señor su her- mano ?	How does your brother do ?	
Está buénō, gracias à Dios.	He is well, God be thanked.	
Créo que le vá bien.	I believe he is well.	
Ahier noche, estaba buénō.	He was well last night.	
De esto me alégro.	I rejoice at it.	
Adonde está pues ?	Where is he ?	
En el campo.	In the country.	
En la ciudád.	In town.	
En casa.	At home.	

Há salido poco há.	<i>He is just gone out.</i>
Se alegrará de vér a vm.	<i>He will be glad to see you.</i>
Soy su servidór.	<i>I am his servant.</i>
Como se halla la Señóra ?	<i>How does my lady ?</i>
Está buéna.	<i>She is well.</i>
Creo que está muy buéna.	<i>I believe she is well.</i>
No está muy buéna.	<i>She is not well.</i>
Está algo malita.	<i>She is sick.</i>
Lo siento infinito.	<i>I am very sorry for it.</i>
Ahiérl de mañana estaba indisposta.	<i>She was ill yesterday morning.</i>
Há la aquí que viéne.	<i>Here she is coming.</i>
Señóra, a los piés de vm.	<i>Madam, I am your most humble servant.</i>
Servidóra de vm. Señór.	<i>Sir, I am your servant.</i>
Como ha estádo, desde que he visto ?	<i>How have you done since I saw you last ?</i>
Siempre buéna, grácias à Dios.	<i>Mighty well, Sir, thank God.</i>
Como se halla vm. ?	<i>How do you find yourself ?</i>
Lo mejór del mundo.	<i>Exceeding well.</i>
Me da gusto de sabérlo.	<i>I am pleased to know it.</i>
De corazón lo agradeisco.	<i>I thank you heartily.</i>
Pero como le vá ahora ?	<i>But how is it with you now ?</i>
Assí, assí, passando.	<i>Pretty well, as I am wont.</i>
He estádo algo indisposta la noche pasáda.	<i>I was a little out of order last night.</i>
Lo siento muchíssimo.	<i>I am very sorry for it.</i>
Como están en su casa ?	<i>How do all at your house ?</i>
Están nuestros amigos de la corte pel campo, de la ciudad buénos ?	<i>Our friends at court, in the country, in town, are they all well ?</i>
Todos están buénos, menos mi madre.	<i>They are all well, except my mother.</i>
Que le duele ?	<i>What ails her ?</i>
Que mal, que enfermedád tiéne ?	<i>What distemper has she ?</i>
Tiéne calentúra, dolor cólico, tóz.	<i>She has an ague, the cholick, a cough.</i>
Le duéle la cabéza.	<i>She has the head-ache.</i>
Me pesa mucho.	<i>I am very sorry for it.</i>
Háy mucho tiempo que está mala ?	<i>How long has she been ill ?</i>
No hay mucho.	<i>Not very long.</i>
Quiéra Dios volverla su sa- lud.	<i>I wish her recovery.</i>

Queda agraciada.	<i>She is obliged to you.</i>
Se alegrará de verle.	<i>She will be glad to see you.</i>
Soy muy servidór suyo.	<i>I am her most humble servant.</i>
Sientese tenér el tiempo de verla hoy.	<i>I am sorry I have not time to see her to-day.</i>
Sientese un rato.	<i>Sit down a little.</i>
De verás no puédo.	<i>Indeed I cannot.</i>
Está vñ. muy de prisa	<i>You are in a great hurry.</i>
Volveré mañana.	<i>I will come again to-morrow.</i>
Espere un poco, le suplico.	<i>Pray stay a little.</i>
Se vá vñ. tan presto?	<i>Will you be gone so soon?</i>
Tengo negocios urgentes.	<i>I have earnest business.</i>
Hé de volvér a casa.	<i>I must go home again.</i>
Solo vine, para sabér como estaban vñs.	<i>I only came to know how you did.</i>
A su hermáno le beso las manos.	<i>Present my service to your brother.</i>
Encomienda mé a su Señóra madra.	<i>Present my respects to my lady your mother.</i>
Diga la vñ. quanto siento saber su indisposicion.	<i>Tell her I am sorry to hear she is ill.</i>
Lo haré sin falta.	<i>I shall not fail to do it.</i>
Adios, Señór.	<i>Farewell, Sir.</i>
Estimando está visita.	<i>I thank you for this visit.</i>
Buénas noches, Caballéro.	<i>Good-night, Sir.</i>
Madama, Dios se las dé buénas.	<i>Good-night, Madam.</i>

Díal. II. *Antés de acostarse, y despues de acostado.*

Anochéce, acerca se la noche.	<i>Night comes on, it is almost night.</i>
Hace obscuro.	<i>It grows dark.</i>
Yá es tarde.	<i>It is very late.</i>
Es tiempo de recogerse.	<i>It is time to go to bed.</i>
Se recóge vñ. muy tarde.	<i>You come home very late.</i>
Velan hasta media noche.	<i>They sit up till midnight.</i>
Me acuesto tempráno.	<i>I go to bed betimes.</i>
Se acuesta vñ. antes de punto el sól.	<i>You go to bed before sun-set.</i>
Estoy muy dormido.	<i>I am quite asleep.</i>
Levantese y vaya à acostarse.	<i>Rise and go to bed.</i>
Venga vñ. con migo.	<i>Come along with me.</i>

Dial. II. *Before going to bed, and after one is in bed.*

I am quite asleep.	<i>I am quite asleep.</i>
Rise and go to bed.	<i>Rise and go to bed.</i>
Come along with me.	<i>Come along with me.</i>

Porque

Porque quiere vm. que vaya con el.	<i>Why would you have him go with you?</i>
Duerme con migo.	<i>He is my bed-fellow.</i>
Tiéne vm. miedo de los duendes.	<i>Are you afraid of spirits, or sprights?</i>
No, muy lejos de ello.	<i>No, I am very far from it.</i>
Sé muy bien que no hay tal cosa en el mundo.	<i>I know very well there is no such thing in the world.</i>
Quién se lo dixo?	<i>Who told you so?</i>
Mi padre que se rie y burla de los duendes.	<i>My father, who laughs at the name of spirits.</i>
Pero mi madre dice que hay varios.	<i>But my mother says there are several.</i>
Adonde? quizás en su cabéza.	<i>Where? I suppose in her brains.</i>
Que ignora vm. lo del duende de Cock-lane?	<i>What, did not you hear of the Cock-lane ghost?</i>
Me acuerdo de este cuento.	<i>I remember this story.</i>
Luego es verdad que hay espíritus.	<i>Then it is true there are spirits.</i>
Esto lo niego.	<i>This I deny.</i>
Que razón tiene para ello?	<i>What reason have you for it?</i>
Porque el padre de la muchacha que jugó el papel de espíritu fue sacado á la vergüenza.	<i>Because the girl's father who played the ghost was put on the pillory.</i>
Tiéne vm. razón, vamos nos a acostar.	<i>You are in the right, let us go to bed.</i>
La cama hallarémos fria.	<i>We will find the bed cold.</i>
Mande la calentá.	<i>Get it warmed.</i>
No se halla el calentadór.	<i>The warming-pan is not to be found.</i>
Yo por mi me voy a acostar.	<i>For me, I am going to bed.</i>
Vele quanto quisiére.	<i>Sit up as long as you will.</i>
Es vm. muy dormilón.	<i>You are a sleepy fellow.</i>
Porque me da este nombre.	<i>Why do you call me so?</i>
Porque le quadra.	<i>Because it besits you.</i>
Buénas noches.	<i>Good-night.</i>
Le doy las buénas noches.	<i>I wish you a good night.</i>
Mariquita, has hecho mi cama?	<i>Molly, is my bed made?</i>
Está muy mal hecha.	<i>The bed is ill made.</i>
Rehaga esta cama.	<i>Make the bed up again.</i>
Muéva bien el plumón.	<i>Beat up the feather-bed.</i>
Corra las cortinas.	<i>Draw the curtains.</i>

Dé me un gorro de noche.

Give me a night-cap.

Desnudese pues.

Undress yourself then.

Quite sus zapatos y medias.

Pull off your shoes and stockings.

Ayude me á quitár mi casaca.

Help me to pull off my coat.

Ponga toda su ropa en orden,
para que la halle mañana.

*Lay all your cloaths in order,
that you may find them in the
morning.*

Tome mis calzones, y ponga
los encima de la mesa.

*Take my breeches, and put them
on the table.*

Venga luégo a tomár la can-
dela.

Come anon to fetch the candle.

Llevese la vela.

Take away the candle.

No soy amigo de leér en la
cama.

*I do not love to read when I
am in bed.*

Apágue la vela.

Put out the candle.

La apagaré.

I will put it out.

Disperte me mañana tem-
prano.

Awake me to-morrow betimes.

Se acordará de despertarme?

Will you remember to awake me?

Sí, sí, le despertaré.

Yes, yes, I will awake you.

Cuidado que no falte.

Do not fail.

Me he de levantár al romper
cel dia.

I must rise by break of day.

Vayase ahora a su quarto.

Go now to your room.

Dexe me dormir.

Let me sleep.

Estoy muy dormido.

I am very sleepy.

Me impide vm. que duerma.

You hinder me from sleeping.

Duerme como una zorra.

He sleeps like a pig.

Ella sepultado en el mas pro-
fundo sueño.

*He sleeps soundly, he is in the
most deep sleep.*

Viene vm. á acostárse tan
tarde?

Do you come to bed so late?

He veládo para estudiár.

I sit up at study.

Encienda la vela.

Light the candle.

Há trahido vm. la caxa de
yesca?

*Have you brought the tinder-
box?*

No hay yesca en ella.

There is no tinder in it.

No tengo pajuélas.

I have no matches.

El eslabón nada vale.

The steel is good for nothing.

Los pedernáles no se hallan.

The flints are lost.

Dormirémos juntos?

Shall we lie together?

Mas qu'ero dormir solo.

I like to lie alone.

Es vm. mal camaráda.

You are a bad bed-fellow.

No hace sino tirás coces.

You do nothing but kick about.

Saca vm. toda la manta.

You pull all the bed-cloaths off.

No

No tengo cobertor.
Tiene vñ. mi almohada.
Ponga su cabéza en la cabezera.
Me pican las pulgas.
Déme la basinilla.
Ninguna hay.
Porque falta vñ. dela cama?
Tengo ganas de hacer del cuerpo.
Calzese, no se ensrie.

No puédo dormir.
No me es possible velar mas.
Despavilela veja.
Apague la.
Que ruido oygo?
Llamán a la puesta.
Hace aún noche.

I have no blanket.
You have got my pillow.
Lay your head on the bolster.

The fleas bite me.
Give me the chamber-pot.
There is none.
Why do you leap out of bed!
I must go to the close-stool.

Put on your shoes, lest you catch cold.
I cannot sleep.
I cannot lie awake any longer.
Snuff the candle.
Put it out.
What noise do I hear?
They knock at the door.
It is very dark yet.

Dial. III. Levantandose, por la mañana.

Dial. III. Rising in the morning.

Quien llama a la puerta?
Quien es?
Gente de paz.
Está vñ. aún en la cama?
Duerme vñ.?
Dispierte, dispierte.
Estoy dispierto.
Quien le dispierto?
Mi hermano.
Levantese.
Es tiempo de levantarse?
Es dia claro.
Son las ocho.
Empieza á amanecer.
Abra la puerta.
Está cerrada con llave.
La llave está en la puerta.
Levante el pica porte.
La puerta está cerrada con el cerrójo.
Aguarde un poco.

Who knocks at the door?
Who is there?
A friend.
Are you still in bed?
Are you asleep?
Awake, awake.
I am awake.
Who awaked you?
My brother.
Rise, up, up.
Is it time to rise?
It is broad day.
It is eight o'clock.
The day begins to peep.
Open the door.
It is locked.
The key is in the door.
Lift up the latch.
The door is bolted.

Stay a little.

Y

Voy

Voy a levantarme.	<i>I am going to rise.</i>
Quanto le cuesta levantarse?	<i>How loth he is to rise!</i>
Porqué no se levanta pronto?	<i>Why do you not rise quickly?</i>
A que hora suéle vñ. levantarse?	<i>What time do you use to get up?</i>
A las siete y media.	<i>Half an hour after seven.</i>
Dormía muy pesado.	<i>I was fast asleep.</i>
Velé muy tarde a noche.	<i>I sat up late last night.</i>
Me acosté muy tarde.	<i>I went to bed very late.</i>
No he dormido bien esta noche.	<i>I slept ill last night.</i>
En toda la noche, no he cerrado los ojos.	<i>I did not get a wink of sleep last night.</i>
Es vñ. un perezoso.	<i>You are a lazy body.</i>
Y vñ. a que hora se há levantado?	<i>And you, at what o'clock did you rise?</i>
Me levanté al romper del dia, con el sól.	<i>I rose at break of day, at sun-rise.</i>
Se levantó ya el sól.	<i>Is the sun up already?</i>
Me levanté antes del sól.	<i>I get up before sun-rise.</i>
Créo que el sueño de la mañana es el mejor.	<i>I think the morning-sleep is the best of all.</i>
Si no se levantare luego, le quitaré toda la ropa.	<i>If you won't rise, I will pull off your bed-cloaths.</i>
No ve vñ. que me levanto.	<i>You see I am rising.</i>
Buénos dias, buénos dias.	<i>Good morrow, good-morrow.</i>

Diál. IV. *Para vestirse.*Dial. IV. *To dress one's self.*

Vistase luego.	<i>Dress yourself.</i>
Porque no se viste a prisa?	<i>Why do not you make haste?</i>
Muchacho, encienda una veia.	<i>Boy, light a candle.</i>
Haga lumbre.	<i>Make a fire.</i>
Diga a la criada que me trahiga una camisa blanca.	<i>Bid the maid bring me a clean shirt.</i>
No lá necesito ahora.	<i>I do not want it now.</i>
Esta está bastante limpia.	<i>This is clean enough.</i>
Dé me vñ. mis calzones.	<i>Give me my breeches.</i>
Quiere vñ. su bata?	<i>Will you have your night-gown?</i>
Sí, y mis medias.	<i>Yes, and my stockings.</i>
Quales? las de seda ó las de lana?	<i>Which? the silk stockings or the worsted ones?</i>

Dé

Déme las medias de hilò, que hace calor.	<i>Give me the thread stockings because it is hot.</i>
Déme mis escarpines.	<i>Give me my socks.</i>
Floxón! que se viste en la cama?	<i>Oh, lazy body! do you dress yourself in bed?</i>
Vengan mis ligas.	<i>Give me my garters.</i>
Ate sus medias.	<i>Tie up your stockings.</i>
Mis medias estan rotas.	<i>My stockings have holes.</i>
Hay un punto rompido.	<i>There is a stitch fallen.</i>
Levante ésta carreta.	<i>Take it up.</i>
Haga un punto a mis médias.	<i>Stitch these stockings a little.</i>
He allí sus zapatos.	<i>There are your shoes.</i>
Limpieeme estos zapatos.	<i>Clean my shoes.</i>
Vengan mis chinelas.	<i>Give me my slippers.</i>
Haga componee mis zapatos.	<i>Get my shoes mended.</i>
Ponga sus zapatos, calzese.	<i>Put on your shoes.</i>
Calzese las médias.	<i>Put on your stockings.</i>
No puedo baxarme.	<i>I cannot stoop.</i>
Peynese.	<i>Comb your head.</i>
Peyne mi pelúca.	<i>Comb my wig.</i>
Los peynes no están limpios.	<i>The combs are not clean.</i>
Quiere vm. un peine de cu- erno, ó da boxe?	<i>Will you have a horn comb, or a box comb?</i>
Preste me su peine de marfil.	<i>Lend me your ivory comb.</i>
Alguien rompió tres ó qua- tro, dientes de mi peine.	<i>Somebody broke three or four teeth out of my comb.</i>
Unte mi pelúca coh la po- madilla.	<i>Put some pomatum on that wig.</i>
Empolville la tambien.	<i>Powder it also.</i>
Quite un poco los polvilloes.	<i>Comb a little powder off.</i>
Es menester que me lave las manos, la boca, la cara.	<i>I must wash my hands, my mouth, my face.</i>
Essa picaróna de criáda no me ha trahido agua.	<i>This cross wench has brought me no water.</i>
Llamela al instante.	<i>Call her directly.</i>
Déme la palangána.	<i>Reach me the basin.</i>
Un poco de xabón.	<i>A little soap.</i>
Adonde está su xaboncillo?	<i>Where is your wash-ball?</i>
Lo he perdido.	<i>I have lost it.</i>
Enxúgue sus manos en la toalla.	<i>Dry your hands on the towel.</i>
Mis manos estaban muy su- cias.	<i>My hands were very dirty.</i>
Adonde está mi camisa?	<i>Where is my shirt?</i>
Hé la aquí.	<i>Here it is.</i>

No está blanca.

It is not clean.

Está muy sucia.

It is very dirty.

Está muy fria esta camisa.

This shirt is not warm.

La calentará, si le gustare.

I will air it, if you please.

No, no, no importa.

No, no, it is no matter.

Me la pondré, como está.

I will put it on as it is.

Déme un pañuelo.

Give me a handkerchief.

Aquí tiene vñ. uno blanco.

There is a white one.

Zahume me lo.

Sweeten it, or perfume it.

Déme el pañuelo que está
en el bolsillo de mi cafáca.

*Give me the handkerchief that
is in my coat-pocket.*

Le he dado a la lavandera,
estába sucio.

*I gave it to the washer-woman,
it was foul.*

Há hecho muy bien.

You did very well.

Há trahido mi ropa blanca.

Has she brought my linen?

Sí, Señor, nada falta.

Yes, Sir, there is nothing missing.

Que corbáta pone vñ. hoy?

*What neck-cloth do you put on
to-day?*

Una corbáta sin encáxes.

A plain neck-cloth without laces.

Pliégue está corváta.

Plait that neck-cloth.

La arrúga vñ. toda.

You rumple it all over.

Déme mi vestido.

Give me my cloaths.

Que vestido, Señor?

What suit, Sir?

El que llevé ayer.

That I had on yesterday.

Ne pone vñ. su vestido nu-
evo?

*Do not you put on your new
suit?*

Porque me lo pregunta?

Why do you ask it?

Porque es hoy el dia de el
nacimiento de la Reyna.

*Because to-day is the Queen's
birth-day.*

Tiene vñ. razón.

You are in the right.

En verdád que lo havia ol-
vidado.

Truly, I had quite forgot it.

Ha hecho bien de recordár-
melo.

*It is well you put me in mind
of it.*

Ahóra estóy casi pronto.

New I am almost ready.

Solo me faltan mis guantes,
mi sombréro, mi espadín.

*I only want my gloves, my hat,
and my sword.*

Acepille bien mi vestido.

Brush my cloaths well.

Adonde está el cepillo?

Where is the brush?

Está extraviádo.

It is out of the way.

Porque no abotoná vñ. su
chupa?

*Why don't you button your
waistcoat?*

Me gusta andár desabro-
chado.

I love to go open-breasted..

Es moda nuova.

It is the fashion.

Tome vñ. su capa.

Quien está ahí?

Que manda vñ. Señor?

Alguien llama à la puerta,
vea quien es.

Es el fastre.

Mande le subir.

Digale que entre.

Take your cloak.

Who waits? Who is there?

What is your pleasure? Sit?

*Somebody knocks at the door, see
who it is.*

It is the taylor.

Call him up.

Let him come in.

Dial V. Entre una se-
ñora y su camarera.

Dial. V. Between a lady
and her waiting-wom-
an.

Quien está ahí?

Who is there?

Me llamará vñ. Señora?

Do you call, Madam?

Sí, que hora es?

Yes, what is it o'clock?

No lo sé, Señora.

I do not know, Madam.

Véalo a mi muéstra.

See by my watch.

Parece que no anda.

It does not go.

Está parada.

It is down.

Démela, que le dé cuerda.

*Give it me, that I may wind it
up.*

There it is, Madam.

*Go and see what o'clock it is by
the clock in the parlour.*

*Madam, it is almost half an
hour past ten.*

Is it so late?

Yes, Madam.

Well, give me my shift.

It is not warm.

I am going to warm it.

Is there a good fire in my closet?

A very good one.

*Take care you: don't burn my
shift.*

Give me my waistcoat again.

And my morning gown.

Here they are, Madam.

*Let me have my slippers, my
stockings, and garters.*

I cannot find your garters.

Que

Y 3

Que se ha hecho de ellas?	<i>What have you done with them?</i>
No se lo puedo decir.	<i>I cannot tell.</i>
Busquemelas.	<i>Look for them.</i>
Las busco por todas partes.	<i>I looked for them every where.</i>
Todo lo dexa fuera de su lugár.	<i>You leave all things in disorder.</i>
Yá las hallé por fin.	<i>I found them at last.</i>
Apronte mi tocador.	<i>Spread the toilette.</i>
Fregue el espéjo, eslá súcio.	<i>Wipe that looking-glass a little, it is dirty.</i>
Déme una silla.	<i>Give me a chair.</i>
Atize el fuégo.	<i>Stir the fire,</i>
Haga lo que queme.	<i>Make it burn.</i>
Venga mi peinadór.	<i>Give me my combing-cloth.</i>
Limpie mis peines.	<i>Clean my combs.</i>
Están limpios, Señóra.	<i>They are clean, Madam.</i>
Ea pues peinemte.	<i>Then comb my head.</i>
Poco á poco, me lastima.	<i>Softly, how you go to work!</i>
Créo que me ha desollado la cabéza.	<i>I believe you have taken the skin off my head.</i>
Déme mi cófia.	<i>Give me my head-dress.</i>
Vengan alfileres.	<i>Let me have pins.</i>
Ahí está la pelotilla.	<i>There is the pin-cushion.</i>
Déme mi guarda pié de tercio pelo negro, y mi bata blanquisca.	<i>Give me my black velvet petticoat, and my grey gown.</i>
Aguarde, mas quiero mi guardapie con franjas y mi bata amarilla.	<i>Stay, I had rather put on my gold fringed petticoat, and my yellow gown.</i>
Ayúde me a poner mi cotilla.	<i>Help me to put my stays on.</i>
Encotille me bien.	<i>Lace me very tight.</i>
Adonde están mis vuélos?	<i>Where are my ruffles?</i>
Há trahido la modista el pecho de cintas que la pedí ayer?	<i>Has the milliner brought the stomacher of ribbons which I bespoke yesterday?</i>
No, Señóra.	<i>No, Madam.</i>
Yá no tendrá mi dinéro.	<i>She shall have no more of my custom.</i>
No se acuerda de sus encargos.	<i>She neglects her customers.</i>
Déme mi palatina, mis guantes mi manguito y mi abanico.	<i>Give me myippet, my gloves, my muff, my fan, &c.</i>
Faltame un pañuelo blanco.	<i>Give me a clean handkerchief.</i>
Zabúme este pañuelo.	<i>Sweeten this handkerchief.</i>
	<i>Adonde</i>

Adonde está la caxita de lunes? Where is the patch-box?

Aquí está, Señóra.
Abra la caxa de polvillos.
Déme la borla para que me empolville.
Como me halla?
Muy lindamente.
Que buen aire tiene vñ.
Está mi cófia tuerta?
No, Señóra, está mui bien.
Al cochéro, que tenga pronto el coche, ó la berlina.

There it is, Madam.
Open the powder-box.
Give me the puff to powder my hair with.
How do you like me?
Extremely well.
How well you look!
Is not my head ivory?
No, Madam, it is very well.
Bid the coachman put the horses to the coach, or to the chariot.

Señóra, ya está promto el coche a la puerta.
Recoja toda mi ropa, y componga lo todo.

Madam, the coach is ready before the door.
Lay up all my cloaths, and put all things in order.

Díal. VI. Para hacér una visita por la mañana. Dial. VI. To make a visit in the morning.

Quién está ahí?
Gente de páz, abra la puerta.
Adonde está tu amo?
Está en la cama, acostádo.
Duerme aún?
No, Señór, está dispierto.
Está levantado?
Aún no, quiere vñ. entrár en su quarto?

Aún en la cama?
Me recogí a noche tan tarde
que no me he podido levantar más presto.

Que hizo vñ. despues de cenár?

Como pasó vñ. la noche?
Jugámos a los naypes.
A que juégo?
Jugámos a los cientos.
Es un juégo muy de moda.
Luégo nos fuimos al bayle.
Hasta que hora se quedó?

Who is there?
A friend; open the door.
Where is thy master?
He is in bed.
Does he sleep yet?
No; Sir, he is awake.
Is he up?

Not yet; will you sleep into his chamber?
Are you in bed still?
I went to bed so late last night,
that I could not get up before times.

What did you do after supper?

How did you spend the evening?
We played at cards.
What game did you play at?
We went to piquet.
It is a game much in fashion.
After that we went to the ball.
How long were you there?

Hasta media noche.	Till twelve o'clock at night.
A que hora se acostó?	What time did you go to bed?
A la una da la noche.	At one in the morning.
No estraño que se levante tan tarde.	I do not wonder you rise so late.
Que hora puede ser?	What is it o'clock?
Que hora le parece que es?	What o'clock do you take it to be?
Havrán dado las dies.	It has struck ten.
Levantese presto.	Rise as fast as you can.
Darémos una vuelta en el Parque luégo que esté vestido.	We will go and take a turn round the Park when you are dress'd?

Diál. VII. *Para almorcárs.*

Quiere vñ. almorcár?
Es tiempo de desayunarse?
Que gusta vñ. para su almuerzo?
Pan y pantéca?
Mollétes calientes?
Leche? tostádas? chocolate?
No todo ello es bueno para niños.
Trahiga nos otra cosa.
Ahí tienen vñs. salchichas y pastelillos.
Gustán vñs. jamón?
Sí, trahiga lo, que cortaremos una tajáda.
Ponga una servilléta en la mesa, y dé nos platos, cuchillos y tenedóres.
Lave los vasos, ó copas.
Dé ún assiento al Señor?
Tome vñ. una silla y sientese.
Acérquese de la lumbre.
Estaré bien aquí, no tengo frío.
Gustan vñs. huevos frescos?

Dial. VII. *To breakfast.*

Will you breakfast?
Is it breakfast time?
What will you have for your breakfast?
Bread and butter?
Hot loaves?
Milk? toasts? chocolate?
All that is children's meat,
Bring us something else.
There are sausages and little pies.
Shall I bring the gammon of bacon, or ham?
Yes, bring it, we will cut a slice of it.
Lay a napkin upon that table, and give us plates, knives and forks.
Rinse the glasses.
Reach the gentleman a seat.
Take a chair and sit down.
Sit by the fire.
I am very well here, I am not cold.
Will you have new-laid eggs?
Hans

Han de ser passados por agua, ó fritos?

Quite este plato.

Coma vñ, salchichas.

Hé aqui una naranja.

Exprimala sobre las salchichas.

Provemos el vino.

Destape esta botella.

No tengo saca-trapo.

Déme de beber.

Pruéve este vino.

Como le halla vñ?

Que le parece?

Es bueno, no es malo.

Brindo, Señor.

A su buena salud de vñ.

Estimo mucho, Señor.

Dé de beber al Señor.

Acabo de beber.

Los pastelillos eran mui sabrosos.

Solo estaban demasiado tostados.

No come vñ.

Tanto hé comido, que no tendré ganas a medio dia.

Se burla vñ? nada casi ha comido.

Díal. VIII. Antes de la comida.

Es ya tiempo de comer?

Son cerca de las doze.

Es hora de comér.

Se atrazó hoy la comida hasta la una.

Quiere vñ, hacer hoy penitencia con nosotros.

Ponga la mesa, el mantel.

Traigá la comida.

Must they be boiled or fried?

Take that dish away.

Eat some sausages.

There is an orange.

Squeeze it on the sausages.

Let us taste the wine.

Pull out the cork of that bottle,

I have no screw.

Give me something to drink.

Taste this wine.

How do you like it?

What do you say to it?

It is good, it is not bad.

Sir, my service to you.

Sir, your good health.

I thank you, Sir.

Give the gentleman a glass of wine.

I drank just now.

The little pies were very good.

They were only bak'd a little too much.

You do not eat.

I have eat so much, that Ishan't be able to dine.

Do you jest? you have eat almost nothing.

Dial. VIII. Before dinner.

Is it dinner-time?

It is near twelve o'clock.

It is time to go to dinner.

Dinner was put off to-day till one o'clock.

Pray will you take a dinner with us to-day?

Lay the cloth.

Spread the table.

Ponga

Pongal el salero y los platos en la mesa.	<i>Set the salt-seller and plates upon the table.</i>
Lave, limpia los vasos.	<i>Rinse or wash the glasses.</i>
Ponga los sobre el aparador.	<i>Set them upon the cup-board.</i>
Corte unos pedazos de pan.	<i>Cut slices of bread.</i>
Parta crosta y migas junto.	<i>Cut crust and crum together.</i>
Ponga las sillas al rededor de la mesa, con sus almohadillas.	<i>Set the chairs round the table, and put cushions on them.</i>
Quien asiste a la mesa?	<i>Who waits at table?</i>
Han venido todos los comidos, ó huéspedes?	<i>Are all the guests or friends come?</i>
Aún no, algunos faltan.	<i>Not yet, some are wanting.</i>
Adonde están los cuchillos, tenedores y cucháras?	<i>Where are the knives, forks and spoons?</i>
Están sobre el aparador.	<i>They are upon the cup-board.</i>
Solo le combido para gozár de su compañía.	<i>I invite you to dinner, only to enjoy your good company.</i>
Hará vñ. penitencia.	<i>I shall treat you with mean fare.</i>
Mande servir la comida.	<i>Call for dinner.</i>
Aún no está promta.	<i>It is not yet ready.</i>
Yá está la comida en la mesa.	<i>The meat is already on the table.</i>
Solo aguardan a vñ. Señor.	<i>Sir, they only wait for you.</i>
Tocaron la campana.	<i>They have rung the bell.</i>
Quién bendice la mesa?	<i>Who says grace?</i>
Sientense a la mesa.	<i>Sit down to table.</i>
Tome el primer asiento.	<i>Sit you down in the first place.</i>
No permitiré que esté sentado allí.	<i>I will not suffer you to sit there.</i>
Aquí se sentará vñ.	<i>You will sit down here.</i>
En verdád que no lo haré.	<i>Indeed I shall not.</i>
Vamos dexemosnos de cumplimientos.	<i>Let us forbear compliments, I pray.</i>
Para qué tanta ceremonia.	<i>Why do you make so many ceremonies?</i>
Mas llanéza se ha de usar entre los amigos.	<i>Friends must live more freely together.</i>
Vaya un poco mas atrás, que tengamos lugar.	<i>Sit farther, and make a little room.</i>
Bien cabemos todos.	<i>There is room for all.</i>
Es menester que quepámos.	<i>We must all find place.</i>
Tenemos mas huéspedes de lo que pensaba.	<i>We have more company than I thought we should.</i>
Faltan aquí dos cubiertos.	<i>Here wants two covers.</i>
Muchacho, vaya a buscar dos servilletas.	<i>Boy, go and fetch two napkins.</i>

Diál. IX. Comiendo.

Le gusta a vm. la sopa a la Francésa.
Sí, como el caldo esté bien hecho.
A mí, dé me vm. de nuestra buena olla.
Venga un poco de pán casero.
Tome vm. pán blanco.
Mas quiero este.
Este pán es mohoso.
Pero este es muisabroso.
Muchacho, dé nos pán fresco.
Raspe este pán.
Quiére vm. Ja crosta de encima ó la de debáxo.
Gusta vm. de este cozido?
Si vm. quisiére.
Me serviré a mi mismo.
Dé nos el plato.
Esta carne es muy substancial.
No come vm. Señor.
Perdóneme que como tanto como dos.
Que buénos principios!
Por mi alabo este convite, comiendo bien.
Pero aún no há bebido.
Muchacho, dé de bebér al señor.
Eche de bebér.
Llene la copa.
Señorá, brindo por la de vm.
Buen provecho le haga.
Vaya, Señor al honór de su conocimiento.
A todos sus gustos.
A sus inclinaciones.
Mucho favor me hace vm.
Como halla vm. está cer
yéza?

Dial. IX. At dinner.

Do you love French soup?
Yes, provided the broth is well made.
Give me of our good olla, or pottage.
Bring some household bread.
Take some white bread.
I love this better.
This bread is mouldy.
But this is very savory.
Boy, give us some new bread.
Chip this bread.
Shall I cut you some of the upper or under crust?
Shall I help you to some of this boiled meat?
If you please.
I will help myself.
Give us the dish.
This meat is very juicy.
Sir, you eat nothing.
I eat as much as two others.
What a fine first course!
For my part, I commend this treating by eating well.
But you have not drank yet.
Boy, give the gentleman some drink.
Fill some drink.
Fill the glass.
Madam, I drink your health.
I thank you, Sir.
Sir, to the honour of your acquaintances.
To all that you love.
To your inclinations.
You are very kind.
How do you like that beer?

Es bastante buena.	<i>I like it pretty well.</i>
Quiero probárla.	<i>Let me taste it.</i>
La hallo muy amarga.	<i>I think it is too bitter.</i>
Me quezaré al cerveceró.	<i>I will complain to the brewer.</i>
Quite todo esto del medio.	<i>Take away all these things.</i>
Sirvan los segundos principios.	<i>Serve up the second course.</i>
Es un buen bebedor y mal comedór.	<i>You are a great drinker, and a small eater.</i>
No vé un. que como y bebó bien.	<i>You see I eat and drink very well.</i>
Corte la carne, y no la rompa.	<i>Cut the meat, do not tear it in pieces.</i>
Vamos, Señor, coma un. de lo que le gustare más.	<i>Come, Sir, eat what you like best.</i>
No tengo ganas.	<i>I have no stomach.</i>
Que le parece de esta lengua de buey, de el picalillo, de el guisado?	<i>What do you say to that neat's tongue, to that minced meat, to the fricassée?</i>
Quiere un. que le sirva de estas perdices, de esse capon, de los pollos, ó galinetas.	<i>Shall I help you to some partridge, to some capon, to some chicken, or woodcock?</i>
Lo que a un. le gustare.	<i>Even as you please.</i>
Que le he de dar, un alón ó una pierna?	<i>What do you love best, the wing or the leg?</i>
Para mí es todo uno.	<i>It is all one to me.</i>
Coma un. algunos rábanos para aguzar al apetito.	<i>Eat some radishes, to sharpen your stomach.</i>
No hay mejor salza que las ganas.	<i>Hunger is the best sauce.</i>
Yá he comido demasiado.	<i>I have eat too much already.</i>
De nos mostáza.	<i>Give us some mustard.</i>
Adonde está el mostazero?	<i>Where is the mustard-pot?</i>
Yá vé un. que mesa tenemos.	<i>You see what a table we keep.</i>
No gastámos delicadéza.	<i>We have no dainties.</i>
Se engulle un. la carne.	<i>You devour your meat.</i>
Esto no se llama comer.	<i>This is not eating.</i>
Es un. un glotón.	<i>You are a greedy gut.</i>
Tengo mucha sed.	<i>I am very dry.</i>
Dé me un vaso de vino.	<i>Give me a glass of wine.</i>
Vamos, Señor, por la salud de la Reyna.	<i>Come, Sir, I drink the Queen's health to you.</i>

Le corresponderé con mucho gusto.	<i>I will pledge you with all my heart.</i>
Bebámos todos.	<i>Let us drink about.</i>
El vino es muy exquisito.	<i>That is an excellent wine.</i>
Que tal le parece este pastel, esta empanada de pichones?	<i>How do you like that pigeon-pie?</i>
Es muy buena y muy bien sazonada.	<i>It is very good, very well seasoned.</i>
Sabe vñ. partir bien las carnes?	<i>Are you a good carver, or do you carve well?</i>
Tincho medianamente.	<i>I carve pretty well.</i>
Le serviré a vñ.	<i>I will help you.</i>
Conosco lo que le gusta.	<i>I know what you like.</i>
Acertaré con su gusto.	<i>I know your palate.</i>
Le tiene vñ. muy delicado.	<i>You have a very nice palate.</i>
A todos sirve vñ. y se olvida a sí mismo.	<i>You carve for every body, and eat nothing yourself.</i>
Quite ese plato, y venga el otro.	<i>Take away this dish, and set on the other.</i>
Nos dá vñ. una comida de Rey, en lugár de un combité de amigo.	<i>You give us a King's feast, instead of a friendly meal.</i>
Pruebe de estos alcaúciles.	<i>Eat some artichoaks.</i>
Déme ese cuchillo.	<i>Give me that knife.</i>
Esta carne está fria.	<i>This meat is quite cold.</i>
Recaliente la en el brazero.	<i>Set it on the chaffing-dish, and heat it.</i>
Haga me el favor de un poco de morsilla.	<i>Pray give me a piece of pudding.</i>
Esta carne está cruda.	<i>This meat is raw.</i>
Corte me un pedazo de vaca.	<i>Cut me a bit of beef.</i>
No se lama los dedos.	<i>Do not lick your fingers.</i>
Limpielos a su servilleta.	<i>Wipe them with your napkin.</i>
No ponga sus dedos en la boca.	<i>Do not put your fingers into your mouth.</i>
Un pedazo da carne se me quedó en los dientes.	<i>A bit of meat sticks in my teeth.</i>
Quitelo con su escarvadientes.	<i>Pick it out with your tooth-picker.</i>
Tome una viznága.	<i>Take some pick-tooth chervil.</i>
Masque bien su carne.	<i>Chew your meat in pieces.</i>
Se engulle la carne sin masticála.	<i>You gobble down bits unchewed.</i>

Coma

Coma bien a medio dia porque no ha de merendar.	<i>Eat heartily at dinner, because you shall have no afternoon's luncheon.</i>
Solo hago dos comidas al dia.	<i>I make but two meals a-day.</i>
Por mi, almuerzo todos los dias pero raramente ceno.	<i>For me, I breakfast every day, but I seldom sup.</i>
Quiere vm. carnéro, vaca, ó ternéra?	<i>Will you have mutton, beef, or veal?</i>
Lo que gustare, Señor.	<i>What you please, Sir.</i>
Asado ó cozido?	<i>Roasted or boiled meat?</i>
Coma vm. zanahórias, rábanos, chirivias, y berzas ó coles.	<i>Eat some carrots, some turnips, some parsnips, or cabbage.</i>
Tome vm. mostáza.	<i>Take some mustard.</i>
Este tocino es rancio.	<i>This is rusty bacon.</i>
Le daré brazuélo ó pierna de carnéro?	<i>Shall I help you with some of the shoulder or leg of mutton?</i>
Mas quiero un pedazo de lomo de ternéra.	<i>I had rather have a bit of the loin of veal.</i>
Vaya este plato al rededor de la mesa.	<i>Let this dish go about the table.</i>
Yá vé vm. Señor, como nos tratamos.	<i>Sir, you see how we fare.</i>
Este es el mejor plato de la mesa.	<i>This is the best dish at table.</i>
Aún no se le ha llegado.	<i>They have not yet touched it.</i>
Voy a provár de él.	<i>I am going to taste it.</i>
Buen provecho le haga.	<i>Much good may it do you.</i>
Le gusta la leche cozida, ó cuajada?	<i>Do you love boiled or curdled milk?</i>
Gusto mucho de cuajada, natilla y queso fresco.	<i>I love curds, cream, and new cheese.</i>
Coma vm. de este manjárblanco.	<i>Taste that custard.</i>
Vaya un poco del estofado.	<i>Eat some of that stewed meat.</i>
Me hace vomitár.	<i>That makes me spew.</i>
Las empanádas de carne nutriten mas que las de manzanas.	<i>Meat-pies nourish more than apple-pies.</i>
Que bellos postres!	<i>What a very fine dessert!</i>
La fruta corresponde a todo lo demás.	<i>The fruit does answer all the rest.</i>
Ha recogido vm. las frutas las mas exquisitas de la sazón.	<i>You have gathered the most exquisite fruits the season affords.</i>

Esta pasta ó massa es muy ligera y bien hecha.	<i>This pastry-work is very light and well made.</i>
La torta es muy buena.	<i>This is an excellent tart.</i>
Coma vñ. algunos buñuelos.	<i>Eat some fritters.</i>
Estoy muy sediento.	<i>I am very dry.</i>
Déme cerbeza fuerte.	<i>Give me some strong beer.</i>
Está llena de asientos.	<i>It is full of dregs.</i>
Empieze otro tonel.	<i>Tap or broach another vessel.</i>
Dé un plato limpio al Señor.	<i>Give a clean plate to the gentleman.</i>
Siento no tengamos algo mejor.	<i>I am sorry we have no better cheer.</i>
He comido muy bien.	<i>I have dined very well.</i>
Créo que todos han acabado.	<i>I think every body has done.</i>
Dexemos la mesa.	<i>Let us rise from table.</i>
No está vñ. cansado de sentarse tanto tiempo?	<i>Are not you weary with sitting so long?</i>
Quite la mesa.	<i>Take away the table.</i>
Démos gracias a Dios.	<i>Let us give thanks.</i>
Vamos a dár un passeó en el jardín.	<i>Let us go and take a turn round the garden.</i>
Vamos en hora buena.	<i>with all my heart.</i>
Tengo mucho sueño.	<i>I am very sleepy.</i>
Soy muy amigo de hacér la siesta.	<i>I like much to take a nod after dinner.</i>

Diál. X. Para hablar Espanol.

Aprende vñ. el Espanol?
Si, Señor, algun tiempo há.
Hace vñ. muy bien.
Es una lengua útil y hermosa.
Aunque séa mas de moda la Fransésa.
Por mí, mas quiero la Espanola.
Es mas varonil y copiosa que la Francésa.
Dicen que vñ. sabe muy bien el Espanol.
Entiendole medianamente.

Dial. X. To speak Spanish.

Did you learn Spanish?
Yes, Sir, some time ago.
You do very well.
It is a very useful and handsome language.
Though the French is more in fashion.
For me, I like better the Spanish.
It is more manly and copious than the French.
It is said that you speak very good Spanish.
I understand it pretty well.

Que

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Que libros lee vñ. para aprender el Espanol? *What books do you read to learn Spanish?*

Las obras de Feijo, la grammatica de D—, &c. *Feijo's works, the grammar of D—, &c.*

Porque no lee vñ. Don Quixote? *Why do you not read Don Quixote?*

Mi maestro me dixo que no ero libro para principiantes, *My master told me this was not a book proper for beginners.*

Que razón tiene? *What is that for?*

Por los muchos modos de hablar obsoletos y antiquados. *Because there are in that book a great many obsolete and old words and idioms.*

Que diccionario tiene vñ.? *What dictionary do you make use of?*

El de D—, que dicen ser el mejor. *The dictionary of D—, which they say is the best.*

Con razón se dice, pues es muy copioso. *They have reason to say so, for it is indeed very copious.*

Que aprende vñ. de memoria? *What do you get by heart?*

Estudio algunas voces del vocabulário. *I learn some words in the vocabulary.*

Dígame, como llama vñ. aquello? *Tell me a little, how do you call that?*

Creo que se llama —— *I believe they call it ——*

Muy bien, y esto? *Very well, and this?*

Vá vñ. aprendiendo bien. *You learn very well.*

Agradezco que me aliente. *I thank you for encouraging me.*

Pronuncio bien? *Do I pronounce well?*

Bellamente, lindamente. *Pretty well; well enough.*

Solo le falta mas exercicio. *You only want a little more practice.*

Nada se adquiere sin trabájo. *There is nothing to be got without pains.*

Por poco pue se aplique, sa-brá muy presto el Espanol. *With a little application, you will very soon learn Spanish.*

Estoy convencido de esto. *I am sensible of it.*

Me han dicho que vñ. entendía muy bien el Castel-lano. *I was told you are very learned in your Spanish.*

Quiérala que fuésse verdád. *I wish it were true.*

Sabría lo que no sé. *I should know what I do not.*

Será verdad si vñ. bien lo quisieré. *It will be true, if you will.*

Que

Que entiende vm. por esto? *What do you mean by that?*
 Quiéro decir que está en su mano de aprenderlo. *I mean that it is in your power to learn it.*
 Pues como há de ser esto? *How so?*
 Supongo que deseas vm. saber esta hermosa lengua. *I suppose you have a mind to learn this fine language.*
 Lo há de suponér assí, porque en efecto lo deseo. *You ought to suppose it, for indeed I have a great mind to it.*

Bien, le voy a enseñár el modo de hablar en poco el Español. *Well, I am going to teach you the way to speak Spanish quickly.*
 Se lo agradeceré mucho. *You will oblige me mightily.*
 El método mas fácil para aprender esta lengua es de hablar la a menudo. *The easiest method to learn this language, is to speak it often.*
 Pero para hablar es menester saber algo. *But to speak it, one must know something of it.*
 Yá sabe vm. bastante. *You know enough of it already.*
 Solo sé algunas palabras mas necessarias, y algunas sentencias breves. *I know but a few words most necessary, and some little phrases.*
 Esto basta, para empezár à hablar. *It is enough to begin to speak.*

Si esto fuese assí, muy presto me haría sabio. *Were it so, I should become a great scholar in a little time.*
 No tenga vm. duda de ello. *Do not doubt it.*
 No entiendo lo que le digo? *Do not you understand what I say to you?*

Lo entiendo y comprendo muy bien. *I understand and apprehend it very well.*
 Pero tengo mucha dificultad para hablar. *But I find it very hard to speak.*
 No tengo facilidad en hablar. *I have not the facility of speaking.*
 Esto viene con el tiempo. *This comes in time.*
 No se enfade por esto. *Do not be discouraged for that.*
 Poca paciencia tengo. *I am a little impatient.*
 Hay mucho tiempo que vm. aprende? *Is it long since you began to learn?*

Dos meses ha que .zé. *It is two months since.*
 Es muy corto tiempo. *That is a very short time.*
 No le dice su maestro que siempre há de hablar? *Does not your master tell you that you must always speak?*
 Muy a menudo me lo dice. *He tells me so very often.*

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Porque pues no quiere vm. hablár?	<i>Why do not you speak then?</i>
Con quien he de hablár?	<i>Who will you have me speak with?</i>
Con todo los que le hablán. Quisiéra hablár pero no me atrevo.	<i>With all those that speak to you, I would fain speak, but I dare not.</i>
Créa me vm. sea atrevido, hable siempre, bien ó mal.	<i>Believe me, be confident, and speak well or ill.</i>
Los con quiénes vm. habláre le ensedará mucho.	<i>Those you will speak with, will teach you a great deal.</i>
Seguiré pues su consejo.	<i>I shall then follow your advice.</i>
Hará vm. muy bien.	<i>You will do very well.</i>

Díal. XI. *Pára hablár Inglés.*

Señór, es vm. Espanól?
Sí, Señór, para servir le.
De que paráge de Espanña
es vm.?
De Madrid, de Tolédo, de
Sevilla, &c.
De que ciudád?
De la Cadiz.
Quanto tiempo há que está
vm. en Inglaterra?
Hay mas de un año.
Habla vm. Inglés?
Hablo un poco.
Pero mas entiendo de lo que
hablo.
La lengua Ingésa es muy
dificultosa para los Espanóles.
La Espanólica es mucho mas
difícil para los Ingleses.
Me persuado lo contrario.
Con dificultad lo creo.
La experíencia lo muestra
todos los días.
La pronunciacion de el Espanól es mucho mas fácil
que la del Inglés.

Dial. XI. To speak Eng- lish.

Sir, are you a Spaniard?
Yes, Sir, at your service.
*What part of Spain are you
of?*
*Of Madrid, Toledo, Seville,
&c.*
Of what city?
From Cadiz.
*How long have you been in
England?*
I was there more than a year.
Do you speak English?
I speak it a little.
*I understand it better than I
can speak it.*
*The English tongue is very hard
for Spaniards to learn.*
*The Spanish is far more diffi-
cult to Englishmen.*
I am persuaded of the contrary.
I can hardly believe it.
*Experience shews it us every
day.*
*The pronunciation of Spanish
is a great deal more easy
than that of the English.*
Conosco

Conosco à varios Ingléses que pronuncian muy bien el Castelláno.

Apénas se podrá hallar un Espanókentre ciento que pronuncie bien el Inglés.

Los Ingléses se comen la mitad de sus voces.

Dan un solo sonido a tres y quatro letras.

Pero en Espanól cada letra tiene su sonido.

De suerte que la difficultad me parece igual de ambos lados respectivamente.

No obstante es menos difícil para la gente möza.

Porque los jóvenes son como cera blanda en que se imprime facilmente todo.

I know several Englishmen who pronounce Spanish very well.

One can hardly find a Spaniard in a hundred who can pronounce English well.

The English clip most of their words.

They give a single sound to three or four letters.

But in Spanish each letter has its sound.

So the difficulty appears to me equal on both sides respectively.

Notwithstanding, it is less hard for young people.

For youth is like wax, on which one may easily print any thing.

Diál. XII. Para comprár libros.

Tiene vñ. algun libro nuevo?

Sí, Señor; que espécie de libros quiere vñ.?

Le gustan à vñ. libros de historia, de mathemáticas, de philosophía, de theología, de medicina, de derecho?

No, Señor, busco libros de poesía.

Le puédo proveér con ellos en todos lenguages.

Pues tengo todos los poetas Griégos, Latíños, Espanóles, Italianos, Franceses, è Ingléses.

Muchos tengo yo de estos.

Que poetas necesita vñ. pues comprár,

Dial. XII. To buy books.

Have you any new books?

Yes, Sir; what sort of books would you please to have?

Will you have books of history, mathematics, philosophy, divinity, physic, or law?

No, Sir, I am looking for books of poetry.

I can furnish you with them in all languages.

For I have all the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, and English poets.

I have a great many of them.

What poets have you then a mind to buy?

Virgilio en Latin, las comedias de Calderón, y el Theatro de Feijoo.

Todos esos libros tengo.

Haga me el favor de enseñarmelos.

Los quiere vm. enquadernados, en badana, ternerilla, ó cordován?

Los quiere vm. dorados e intitulados?

No hay necessidad de esto.

No los compro para adorno, sino para leerlos.

Esta enquadernadura no es buena.

No está bien cocido este libro.

Ahí tiene vm. otro en su lugar.

Quanto vende vm. este libro?

Le costará a vm. dos pesos.

Esto es demasiado.

Es el precio ultimo.

Le daré a vm. doze reáles.

Me sale a mas de lo que me ofrece por el.

No lo puedo creer.

Le aseguro a vm. que me cuesta peso y medio sin la enquadernadura.

No quisiera vm. que perdiese en mis libros.

Muy al contrario, quiero que gane algo.

Es preciso pues que me dé catorce reáles.

Ahí los tiene vm. no repáro en una cortedad.

No necesita vm. otros libros?

Por ahora no.

Pero he menester de papel, plumas, tinta, lacre, y obléas,

Virgil in Latin, the plays of Calderon, and the Theatre of Feijoo.

I have all those books.

Let me see them, if you please.

Will you have them bound in sheep, calves, or Turkey leather?

Will you have them gilt on the back, and titled?

There is no occasion for it.

I do not buy them for an ornament, but to read them.

This binding is not good.

This book is not well sewed.

There is another for it.

What do you ask for this book?

It will cost you two dollars.

That is too much.

It is a set prize.

I will give you twelve rials.

It stands me in more than you bid me for it.

I can hardly believe it.

I assure you it cost me one dollar and a half without the binding.

You would not have me sell my books with loss.

Far from it, I would have you get something.

Then you must give me fourteen rials.

There they are, I will not stand on so small a matter.

Do you want no other books?

Not at present.

But I have occasion for paper, pens, ink, sealing-wax, and wafers.

Nada

Nada vendo de aquello; pero lo hallará vñ. todo en la tienda de junto qué es de un papelero.

Adios, Señor.

Muy servidor de vñ. caballero.

Acuerdese dñ mi en la ocasión.

Siempre experimentará muy bien trato.

Así lo espero.

I sell nothing of all that; but you will find them at the stationer's, who keeps the next shop.

Farewell, Sir.

Sir, I am your most humble servant.

Pray remember me on the occasion.

I will use you always very well.

I hope it will be so.

Diál. XIII. Para alquilar un alojamiento.

Señor, quiere vñ. hacerme un favor?

De muy buena gana; qué me manda vñ.?

Que venga con migo, pár a alquilar un alojamiento.

Le acompañaré adonde quisiere.

Vamos en la calle de Santiago.

Le voy siguiendo.

Parese, aquí hay una cédula a esta puerta que dice quartos de alquiler.

Eláñe vñ. a la puerta.

Quien es?

Gente de paz.

Con quien quiere vñ. hablar?

Con el amo ù ama de casa.

Aquí está mi Señora.

Señora, tiene vñ. quartos de alquiler?

Sí, Señor, quiere vñ. verlos?

Vine con esta intencion.

Quantos apartamentos necesita vñ.?

Didl. XII. To hire a lodging.

Sir, will you be pleased to do me a favour?

With all my heart, what would you please to have?

I would have you go along with me to hire a lodging.

I shall wait on you wherever you please.

Let us go into St. James's street.

I follow you.

Stay, here is a bill at this door, which shews that there are rooms to let.

Knock at the door.

Who is there?

A friend.

Who do you want to speak with?

With the master or mistress.

Here is my mistress.

Madam, have you any rooms to let?

Yes, Sir, will you be pleased to see them?

I am come on purpose.

How many must you have?

Quiero un comedor ó sala
una alcoba, un gabinete,
para mi, y un desván
para mi criado.

Han de ser sus quartos alha-
jados ó no?

Han de ser alhajados.

Haga me el favor de esperar
un rato en esta sala baxa,
que vaya por las llaves.

Muy bien, Señora, aguardo.

Quiere Vm. tomarse el tra-
bajo de subir?

La seguirémos, Señora?

Está es la vivienda del pri-
mer alto.

Aquí tiene Vm. una cama
muy buena y limpia.

Bien vé Vm. que hay todo
lo necesario en un quart-
to alhajado.

Como mesa, espéjo, sillas
tapicería, alacenas, c-
scaparates, &c.

Pero adonde está el gavi-
nete?

Aquí está es bastante capaz.

Me quadra muy bien este
alojamiento.

Me alegra mucho.

Quanto quiere Vm. por se-
mana?

Nunca alquilo mis quartos,
sine por mes ó por año.

Bien los tomaré por mes;
quanto es el precio de
ellos?

Jamás tuve menos de diez
pesos al mes, por estas
dos estancias.

Son demasiado caros.

Há de considerar Vm. que
este es el mas hermoso
barrio de la ciudad.

I want a dining-room and a
bed-chamber, with a closet
to it, for myself, and a
garret for my man. . .

Must your rooms be furnished
or unfurnished?

They must be furnished.

Be so kind as to stay a moment
in this parlour, and I will
go and fetch the keys.

Well, Madam, I'll stay for
you.

Will you take the pains to come
up?

We will follow you, Madam.

This is the apartment on the
first floor.

There is a very good and clean
bed.

And you see that there are all
things necessary in a fur-
nished room.

As table, looking-glasses, chairs,
closets, presses, &c.

But where is the dressing-clo-
set?

Here it is, and large enough.

I like this apartment very
well.

I am very glad of it.

How much do you ask for it
a week?

I never let my chambers but by
the month or year.

Well, I shall take them by the
month; what will you have
for them?

I never had less than ten dol-
lars a month for these two
rooms.

They are too dear.

You ought to consider that this
is the finest part of the
town.

Y que

Y que está vm. a un passo
de la corte. *And that you are within a step
of the court.*

Para que vea quo no soy
amigo de regateár le daré
ochos pesos por ellos. *To shew you that I do not love
baggling, I will give you
eight dollars for them.*

Es demasiado poco, no sabé
vm. la renta que pago de
esta casa. *That is too little, you do not
know what rent I pay for
this house.*

Nada me importa saberlo. *It is no business of mine to
know it.*

Pero en una palabra, parti-
rémos la diferencia. *But in a word, we shall di-
vide the difference.*

Yo le asseguro que pierdo. *I assure you that I lose by it.*

Pero siento que se vaya. *But I am loth to turn you
away.*

Y por el desván de me cri-
ádo, quanto he de pagár
por mes? *And for my man's garret, how
much will you have for it
a month?*

Me dará vm. dos pesos. *You will give me two dollars.*

No daré mas de peso y me-
dio. *I shall give only a dollar and
a half.*

No es bastante, pero lo haré
por vm. sea assí. *It is not enough, but I will do
it for you, let it be so.*

No vale la pena de pararse
en semejante cortedad. *It is not worth while to baffle
for so small a matter.*

Pero digame vm. no puédo
yo comer aquí con vm.? *But now I think on it, may
I not board at your house?*

Si, Señor, bien puéde vm. *Yes, Sir, you may.*

Quanto toma por semana
de cada huésped? *How much do you take from
each boarder a-week?*

A razón de treinta pesos al
mes. *At the rate of thirty dollars
a-month.*

A como sale esto por se-
mana? *How much does that come to
a-week?*

A siete pesos y medio. *To seven dollars and a half.*

Quanto toma vm. por quar-
to y comida juntos? *And what do you take for
chamber and board together?*

Dies y seis pesos por se-
mana. *Sixteen dollars a-week.*

Pues empezaré mañana. *Well, I shall begin to-morrow.*

Quando gustáre. *When you please.*

Buenas noches, Señóra. *Good-night, Madam.*

Buenas se las dé Dios, Se-
ñór. *Good-night, Sir.*

Diál. XIV. Para informarse de alguno.

Quien es esse cabellero?
Es un Inglés.
Le tomaba por un Francés.
Se ha engañado vuñ. pues.
Sabe vuñ. adonde vive?
Vive en el barrio de la corte.
Tiene casa?
No, Señor, vive en quartos
alhajados.
En casa quién aloja?
Vive en casa de fulano,
en la calle de —
Que edad tiene?
Créo que tiene veinte y cin-
co años.
No me parece tan viejo.
Poco mas mozo puéde ser.
Es casado?
No, Señor, es soltero.
Estan sus padres vivos?
Su madre aún vive, pero
su padre murió dos años
há.
Tiene hermanos y herma-
nas?
Dos hermanos y una her-
mana tiene.
Está su hermana casada?
Sí, Señor.
Con quien?
Con el Conde de —
Era pues partido rico.
Tuvo sesenta mil pesos de
dote.
Es hermosa?
No es tía.
Es bastante bonita.
Está algo picada de viru-
elas.
Pero tiene mucho entendi-
miento.

Dial. XIV. To inquire
after one.

Who is that gentleman?
He is an Englishman.
I took him for a Frenchman.
Then you mistook.
Do you know where he lives?
He lives near the court.
Does he keep a house?
No, Sir, he lives in lodgings.

At whose house does he lodge?
He lodges at Mr. such a one,
in S—— street.
How old is he?
I believe he is five and twenty
years old.
I do not take him to be so old.
He cannot be much younger.
Is he married?
No, Sir, he is a bachelor.
Are his father and mother alive?
His mother is still alive, but
his father has been dead
these two years.
*Has he any brothers and sis-
ters?*
He has two brothers and a
sister.
Is his sister married?
Yes, Sir.
To whom?
To the Earl of —
She was then a rich match.
She had sixty thousand dollars
for her portion.
Is she handsome?
She is not ugly.
She is pretty enough.
She is a little pitted with the
small-pox.
But she has a great deal of
wit.

Es muy ingeniosa.
Habla este caballero, la lengua Española?

Aunque sea Ingles, habla tan bien Espanol, Italiano, y Aleman, que los Espanoles le creen Espanol.

Habla Italiano, como los Italianos mismos.

Entre los Alemanes, pasa por Aleman.

Como puede saber tantos lenguajes diferentes?

Goza de una memoria feliz y ha viajado mucho.

Estuvo dos años en Paris, seis meses en Madrid, año y medio en Italia, y un año en Alemania.

Há visto todas las cortes de la Europa.

Hay mucho tiempo que lo conoce vñ.

Al rededor de tres años há que tengo el honor de conocerle.

Adonde hizo vñ. conocimiento con él?

En Roma le conocí.

Es de bella estatura.

Ni demasiado alto, ni demasiado chico.

Se puede decir que es hombre garbosito.

Siempre anda muy ascado y bien compuesto.

Se viste muy bien.

Es bien parecido, tiene buen aire.

Tiene buena presencia, y el aspecto noble.

Nada disgusta en sus modos.

She is very pretty.

The gentleman we talk of, does he speak Spanish?

Although he be an Englishman, he speaks Spanish, Italian, and German, so well, that, among the Spaniards, they think him a Spaniard.

He speaks Italian like the Italians themselves.

He passes for a German among the Germans.

How can he be master of so many different languages?

He has a happy memory, and has been a great traveller.

He has been two years at Paris, six months at Madrid, a year and a half in Italy, and a year in Germany.

He has seen all the courts of Europe.

How long have you known him?

It is about three years since I had the honour of being first acquainted with him.

Where came you acquainted with him?

I got acquainted with him at Rome.

He is of a fine proper size.

He is neither too tall nor too little.

One may call him a handsome man.

He goes always very neat and very fine.

He dresses very well.

He is very genteel; he has a good air.

He has a fine presence, and a noble gait.

He has nothing disagreeable in his ways.

Es cortés, afable, amoroso
con qualquiera.

Tiene mucho entendimiento,
y es muy festivo en
conversacion.

Dansa bellamente, esgrime
y monta muy bien.

Toca la flauta, el clave, la
guitarra, y otros muchos
instrumentos.

En una palabra, es un caballero cumplido y perfecto.

Por el retrato que vñ. hace
de él, me da gana de conocele.

Le procuraré su conocimiento.

Se lo agradeceré mucho.

Quando quiere vñ. que vayamos a visitarle juntos?

Quando le gustare.

A que hora le pueden ver
en su casa?

A qualquiera hora puédo
verle, pues es mui amigo
mío.

Vamos, pues en verle mañana, por la mañana.

Sea en hora buena.

De todo mi corazón.

Quando le conviniere.

Adiós, Señor-mio.

Servidor de vñ.

Soy mui suyo.

Tenga vñ. buenas noches.

Muy buenas se las dé Dios.

*He is civil, courteous, com-
plaisant to every body.*

*He has a great deal of wit,
and is very sprightly in con-
versation.*

*He dances neatly, he fences and
rides very well.*

*He plays upon the flute, the
harpsichord, the guitar, and
several other instruments.*

*In a word, he is an accom-
plished gentleman.*

*By the picture you draw of
him, you make me have a
mind to know him.*

*I will bring you acquainted
with him.*

I shall be obliged to you for it.

*When will you have us go and
wait upon him together?*

When you please.

*At what o'clock may one see him
at home?*

*I can see him at any time, for
he is my intimate friend.*

*Let us go then and see him to-
morrow morning.*

I will.

With all my heart.

At your leisure.

Farewell, Sir.

I am your servant.

I am yours.

I wish you a good night.

I wish you the same.

Diálogos XV.

Señor, voy a despedirme
de vñ.

Porque quiere vñ. irse?

*Sir, I am going to take my
leave of you.*

Why will you be gone?

Se

Dialogue XV.

Se acerca la hora de comér.
No; puede v'm, "comér con
nosotros ?

Se lo estimo mucho, no m'e
es posible quedár hoy.

Que negocios tiene v'm,
pues ?

No tengo mucho que hacér,
pero he de ir à comér a
casa.

Há convidado v'm. a algund
á comer à su casa.

No, pero he prometido à
un caballero Inglés, que
no sabe el Español, de ir
con él a comprár algunas
menudencias.

A que hora le espéra v'm,

Le aguardo a las dos.

Está v'm. segúro que venga ?

No lo sé de cierto, pero
haviéndoselo prometido,
en preciso que esté en casa.

Tiene v'm. razón.

No le quiero pues detener.

Beso a v'm. las manos.

Vaya v'm. con Dios.

Muchacho, abre la puerta,
al Señor.

Muy bien la abré yo.

No tiene v'm. la llave.

Que lecha v'm. la llave a la
puerta ?

Así lo acostumbrámos.

Suplicole m'e ponga a los
piés de su Señora her-
mana.

No faltaré a ello.

Quando nos volveremos à
ver ?

Mañana, si quiere Dios.

Iré a visitarle.

Haga me este favor.

Because it is almost dinner-time,
Will you dine with us? I will.

*I give you thanks, I do not
stay to-day; my excuse is*

Why, what business have you?

Today I will go in

*I have not much to do; but I
must needs dine at home.*

*Have you invited any body to
dine with you?* *Yes, sir.*

No, but I have promised

*an English gentleman, who does
not understand Spanish, to
go and help him to buy some
things.*

At what hour do you expect him?

I look for him at two o'clock.

Are you sure he will come? *Yes.*

I am not sure of it; but since

*I promised him, I must be
at home.*

You are in the right, sir.

I will not keep you here then.

Farewell, your servant.

I am yours.

Boy, go and open the door to

the gentleman.

I can open it myself.

But you have not the key.

How I do you lock your door?

It is our custom.

Pray present my service to your

sister.

Sir, I will.

When shall we meet again?

To-morrow, if it please God.

I will come and see you.

Pray do.

Diál. XVI. *De noticias.*

Que se dice de buéno?
 Que noticias ténemos?
 Ninguna sé.
 Que se dice de nuevo?
 Sabé vñ. alguna novedad?
 Que noticias corren?
 Ninguna hay.
 Nada sape de nuevo.
 Que se dice en la ciudád?
 De náda se habla.
 He oido decir, he sabido
 que....
 Esta es buéna noticia.
 No ha oido vñ. hablar de la
 guerra?
 Nada se dice de ella.
 Se habla de un sitio.
 Se dice que Bel—a esta siti-
 ada.
 Se ha levantado el sitio.
 Pero han vuelto a ponerle.
 Ha havido algun combáte
 navál?
 Se decia, pero salio falso.
 Al contrario, hablan de una
 batalla.
 Esta novedad requiere con-
 firmacion.
 Quien se la comunicó?
 De buéna parte me viene.
 El Señor N.... me la dixo.
 Crée vñ. que tengamos pa-
 ces?
 Hay mucha apaténcia.
 Para con migo, créo que no.
 En que se funda vñ.?
 En que veo que los ánimos
 de entrambas partes están
 muy poco inclinados a la
 paz.

Dial. XVI. *Of news.*

What's the best news?
What news is there?
I know none.
What news run?
Do you hear any news?
What news do you hear?
There is none at all.
I have heard no news.
What do they talk about?
There is no talk of any thing.
I was told; or I heard, that....
*This is a very good piece of
 news.*
*Have you heard any thing of
 the war?*
I heard nothing of it.
There is talk of a siege.
They say Bel—a is besieged.
They have raised the siege.
But they laid it again.
Has there been any sea-fight?
*They said so, but it has proved
 false.*
*On the contrary, they talk of
 a battle.*
That news wants confirmation.
Who have you it from?
I have it from good hands.
Mr. N.... is my author.
*Do you think we shall have a
 peace?*
There is a likelihood of it.
For my part, I believe not.
What grounds have you for it?
*Because I see the minds of both
 parties are little inclined that
 way.*

Sin embargo todos necesitan de la paz.
Every body wants peace, but ever.

Sobre todo, los mercadéles y comerciantes.
Especially merchants and traders.

La guerra hace mucho daño al comercio.
War is a great hindrance to trade.

Sin duda, la paz es más ventajosa al comercio.
Without question, peace is more advantageous to trade.

Que se dice en la corte?
What do they say at court?

Se habla de armár une flota de veinte navios de guerra.
They talk of fitting out a fleet of twenty men of war.

Hablan de un viage.
They talk of a journey.

Quando se crée que el Rey salga?
When do they suppose the King will go?

No se dice, no se sabe.
It is not known, they say nothing of it.

Adonde irá la Princesa?
Where will the Princess go?

Unos dicen a Windsor, otros a Richmond.
Some say to Windsor, others to Richmond.

Que dice la Gazetta?
What says the Gazette?

No la he leido.
I have not read it.

Hablando le sinceramente, los designios de la corte son tan secretos que nadie puede saberlos.
To speak freely with you, the designs of the court are kept so secret, that no body can know any thing of them.

Poco se me da de los negocios de estado.
I trouble myself very little about state-affairs.

No me meto jamás en arreglar el estado.
I never take upon me to settle the nation.

Hablémos de noticias particulares.
Let us talk of private news.

Como está el Señor D....
How does Mr. D....

Quando le ha visto vn.?
When did you see him?

Ahiér le ví.
I saw him yesterday.

Es verdád lo que dicen de él?
Is that true which is reported of him?

Que se dice de él?
What of him?

Dicen que riñó al juégo.
They say he had a quarrel at play.

Con quien?
With whom?

Con un caballero Francés.
With a French gentleman.

Han peleado?
Did they fight?

Si, Señor, pelearon.
Yes, Sir, they fought.

Está herido?
Is he wounded?

Dicen

Dicen que salió herido mortalmente. They say he is mortally wounded.

Lo siento; es hombre de bien. I am sorry for it; he is an honest man.

Sobre qué riñeron? Upon what account did they quarrel?

Lo ignoro enteramente. I know nothing of it.

Se dice que le desmintió. They say he gave him the lie.

No lo puedo creer. I cannot believe it.

Ni yo tampoco. Nor I neither.

Sea lo que fuere, presto se sabrá. Whatever be in it, it will be quickly known.

En su casa me lo dirán. I will inquire about it in his house.

Diál. XVII. Entre dos señoritas.

Adonde está Madama?

Where is my lady?

Está en su quarto.

She is in her room.

Lo sabe Vm. de cierto?

Are you sure of it?

Así lo creo.

I believe so.

Há visto Vm. a mi hermano?

Have you seen my brother?

No, Señorita.

No, Madam.

Adonde está su hermana?

Where is your sister?

Salio ahora poco ha.

She is just gone out.

Come aluéra, en la ciudad.

She dines abroad.

Adonde vá Vm.?

Where are you going?

En mi quarto.

Into my room.

Quiere Vm. venir con migo?

Will you go with me?

Le gusta que juguemos?

Will you play?

A que juégo?

At what game?

A los naipes.

At cards.

No puéjo jugár.

I cannot play.

Soy la mas desafortunada del mundo en el juégo.

I am the most unfortunate in the world at gaming.

Nunca gano.

I never win.

Casi siempre pierdo.

I always lose.

Vamos pues a pasear.

Let us take a walk then.

Hacia donde irémos?

Where shall we go?

Adonde Vm. quisiere.

Where you will.

Hace demasiado calor.

It is too hot.

Esperemos pues un poco.

Let us stay a little.

Tiene Vm. calor?

Are you hot?

En verdád que sî.	Yes indeed.
Que estâ vm. buscando?	What are you looking for?
Busco mi sombrerillo?	I look for my hat.
Quiére vm. baxar?	Will you come down?
En este instante.	Presently.
Espere vm. un rato.	Stay a little.
Que señôra es esta?	What lady is that?
Es la Condesa de	'Tis the Countess of
La conoce vm. particularmente?	Do you know her particularly?
Tengo esse honór.	I have that honour.
Tiéne vm. muchos conocidos en la corte.	You have great acquaintance at court.
Haga me un favór.	Do me a favour.
De todo me corazón.	With all my heart.
Que me manda vm.?	What do you command of me?
Que deseâ vm. de mi?	What do you desire of me?
De llevarme a casa de esa señôra.	To carry me to that lady's house.
Gustosa la haré.	I will do it with pleasure.
Se alegrará mucho de conocerla.	She will be very glad to be acquainted with you.
Querida, quedo mui agradecida.	My dear, I am infinitely obliged to you.
Soy todo de vm.	I am wholly yours.
Lo mismo le digo.	I tell you the same.

Diál. XVIII. Entre dos amigos.

Que! es vm.?
De donde viene que no me mira?
Ciento que no reparaba en vm.
No le veía.
Passa vm. cerca de mi, me toca con el codo y no me vé vm.?
Estaba cavilando en algo.
Pensaba vm. quizás en su querida.
Otros negocios tengo en la cabéza.

Dial. XVIII. Between two friends.

How! is it you?
How comes it that you do not look upon me?
Indeed I did not take notice of you.
I did not see you.
You pass just by me, you touch me with your elbow, and yet you do not see me.
I was thinking of something.
Perhaps you was thinking of your mistress.
I have other business in my head.

Que

Que negocios?

*What business?*Como necesito de dinero,
voy a visitar à un sujeto
que me debe.*Being in want of money, I am
going to see for one who owes
me some.*Y estaba pensando, si le
mandaría arrestar en caso
de no pagarme.*And I was thinking whether I
should arrest him, in case he
did not pay me.*

Vive lexos de aqui?

Does he live far off?

A quatro passos de aqui.

*Four steps from this place.*Esta vm. cierto de hallarle
en casa?*Are you sure to find him at
home?*Creo que le hallaré à estas
horas.*I believe I shall find him about
this time.*

Se estará vm. mucho tiempo?

Will you stay long there?

No un quarto de hora.

*Not a quarter of an hour.*Despache vm. pues que le
voy a esperar en este café.*Make haste then, I'll go and
stay for you in that coffee-
house.*

Estoy con vm. luégo.

I will be with you presently.

Yá de vuelta?

Are you returned already?

Como lo vé.

As you see it.

Halló vm. el hombre?

Did you find your man?

Sí, Señor.

Yes, Sir.

Le pagó à vm.?

Has he paid you?

Gracias a Dios.

Yes, thank God.

Lo celebro mucho.

*I am very glad of it.*Pero si no le hubiera pagado
tenía dinero para prestarle.*But if he had not paid you, I
would have lent you money.*

No le hubiera faltado dinero.

*You should not have wanted
money.*

Mi bolsa estaba a su servicio.

*My purse had been at your ser-
vice.*

Se lo estimo mucho.

I am much obliged to you.

Nos quedamos aquí?

*Shall we stay here?*No, vamos a beber una bo-
tella, para passar media
hora juntos.*No, let us go and drink a bottle,
to pass half an hour together.*En hora buena, pero quiero
pagarla.*With all my heart, but I will
treat you.*Quando se haya bebido ha-
blaremos de esto.*We will talk of it when we
have drank it.*

Vamo nos.

Let us go away.

Le voy siguiendo.

I follow you.

Díal. XIX. Para escribir una carta. Dial. XIX. To write a letter.

No es hoy dia de correo?	<i>Is not this a post-day?</i>
Porque esto?	<i>Why so?</i>
Porque he de escribir una carta.	<i>Because I have a letter to write.</i>
A quien escribe vm.?	<i>Who do you write to?</i>
A mi hermano.	<i>To my brother.</i>
No está en la ciudad?	<i>Is not he in town?</i>
No, Señor, está en el campo.	<i>No, Sir, he is in the country.</i>
En que campo.	<i>In what part of the country?</i>
En las aguas de Tunbridge;	<i>He is at Tunbridge-wells.</i>
Quanto tiempo ha?	<i>How long has he been there?</i>
Quinze dias.	<i>A fortnight.</i>
Deme una hoja de papel dorado, una pluma y tinta.	<i>Give me a sheet of gilt paper, a pen, and a little ink.</i>
Entre en mi gabinete, y hallará sobre la mesa recado de escribir.	<i>Step into my closet, you'll find upon the table all that you have occasion for.</i>
No hay plumas.	<i>There are no pens.</i>
Aquí están en el tintero.	<i>There are some in the ink-horn.</i>
Nada valen.	<i>They are good for nothing.</i>
Allí hay otras.	<i>There are some others.</i>
No están cortadas estas plumas.	<i>These pens are not made.</i>
Adonde está su cortapluma?	<i>Where is your pen-knife?</i>
Sabe vm. cortar plumas?	<i>Can you make pens?</i>
Las corto a mi modo.	<i>I make them my own way.</i>
Está no es mala.	<i>This is not a bad one.</i>
Es bastante mente buena.	<i>It is good enough.</i>
Mientras acabo esta carta haga me el favor de hacer un pliego de estos papeles.	<i>While I make an end of this letter, be so kind as to make a packet of these papers.</i>
Que sello quiere vm. que le ponga?	<i>What seal will you have me put to it?</i>
Selle con mis armas ó con mi cifra.	<i>Seal it with my coat of arms, or with my cypher.</i>
Que lacre le he de poner?	<i>What wax shall I put to it?</i>
Ponga vm. roxo ó negro, no importa.	<i>Put either red or black, n matter which.</i>
No bastarán oblezas?	<i>May not I put wafers to it?</i>
Es lo mismo.	<i>It is all one.</i>

Ha puesto vñ. la fecha?	<i>Have you put the date?</i>
Creo que sí, pero no hé firmado.	<i>I believe I have, but I have not subscribed it.</i>
Que dia del mes tenemos?	<i>What day of the month is this?</i>
El diez dies, veinte, &c.	<i>The tenth, the twentieth, &c.</i>
Doble vñ. esta carta.	<i>Fold up this letter.</i>
Ponga el sobrescrito.	<i>Put the superscription to it.</i>
Haga su embuelta, y selle la.	<i>Make up the cover, and seal it.</i>
Adonde está la arenilla?	<i>Where is the sand?</i>
En la salvadéra.	<i>In the sand-box.</i>
Deseque su escritura con papel de estráza.	<i>Dry your writing with blotting paper.</i>
Como envia vñ. sus cartas?	<i>How do you convey your letters?</i>
Las remito por el harriero, o por el correo.	<i>I send them by the carrier, or by the post.</i>
Mi criado las llevará à el correo, si vñ. gustare confiar selas.	<i>My man shall carry them to the post, if you will trust him with them.</i>
Lleva las cartas del señor al correo, y no se le olvide de franqueár las.	<i>Carry the gentleman's letters to the post-office, and do not forget to pay postage.</i>
No tengo dinero.	<i>I have no money.</i>
Ahí le tienes, vaya presto, y vuelva luégo.	<i>There is some, go quickly, and make haste back again.</i>
Estaré de vuelta en menos de medio quarto de hora.	<i>I will be back again in less than half a quarter of an hour.</i>
Ha llegado el correo?	<i>Is the post come in?</i>
Ahora acaba de llegar.	<i>It is just arrived.</i>
Hay cartas para mí?	<i>Are there any letters for me?</i>
Creo que sí.	<i>I believe there are.</i>
Porque no las ha trahido?	<i>Why did not you bring them?</i>
Aún no se entregában.	<i>They have not given them out yet.</i>

Díal. XX. Para trocar.

Quiere vñ. trocar su muestra?

Con que ha de ser?

Con mi espádaxi espadín.

En hora buena, pero quanto me dará vñ. dñ. vuelga?

Quanto me pide vñ.?

Me dará doce pesos.

Dial. XX. To make an exchange.

Will you truck your watch?

For what will it be?

For my sword.

With all my heart, but how much will you give me to boot?

How much do you ask?

You'll give me twelve dollars.

En

En quanto aprecia su muestra?	<i>What do you value your watch at?</i>
En treinta y seis pesos.	<i>Thirty-six dollars.</i>
No vale tanto.	<i>It is not worth so much.</i>
Es muestra vieja.	<i>It is an old watch.</i>
La confieso, pero anda bien.	<i>I own it, but it goes right.</i>
Nada le quiero volvér.	<i>I will give you nothing to boot.</i>
Mi espáda tanto vale como su muestra.	<i>My sword is as good as your watch.</i>
Ciertamente se burla vñ.	<i>You banter, sure.</i>
Mucho le falta.	<i>Far from it.</i>
Que espáda es esta?	<i>What sword is it?</i>
Acabo de comprárla en la espadería.	<i>I just bought it at the sword-cutler's.</i>
Es la guarnicion de cobre dorado?	<i>Is the hilt of it gilt copper?</i>
Bella pregunta! no vé vñ. que es de plata sobredorada?	<i>A fine question indeed! do not you see it is silver gilt?</i>
Es el puño de plata?	<i>Is the handle right silver?</i>
Sin duda que lo es.	<i>Without doubt it is so.</i>
Quanto le costó este espádín?	<i>How much did your sword cost you?</i>
A como le sale?	<i>What does it stand you in?</i>
Me cuesta treinta pesos.	<i>It cost me thirty dollars.</i>
Me ha de dar vñ. pues seis pesos de vuelta.	<i>You must give me six dollars to boot then.</i>
No lo haré por cierto.	<i>I will do no such thing.</i>
Bien dexé se de ello.	<i>Well, do not think of it.</i>
Vea vñ. si quiere trocár igual por igual.	<i>See whether you will change even hands.</i>
Buena es esta!	<i>A likely story indeed!</i>
No es tan fácil engañarme como te parece.	<i>I am not so easy, as you think, to be bushled.</i>
Pues vaya sin nada de buelta.	<i>Well, I will do it even hands.</i>
Hecho, en hora buena.	<i>Done, with all my heart.</i>

Díal. XXI. *De los juégos en general; y, primero, de el de los dados.*

Juéga vñ. algunas veces?
Sí, Señor, pero jamás juégo úno para divertirme.

Dial. XXI. *Of gaming in general; and, first, of playing at dice.*

Do you play sometimes?
Yes, Sir, but I never play but for diversion's sake.

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Mas me parece que el juégo
es una diversion muy pe-
ligrosa.

Si, quando se juéga mucho
dinéro.

Pero siempre juégo poco di-
néro.

Con que la pérdida ó ganán-
cia es una cortedad.

Juéga vñ. a los juégos de
suerte ù de habilidad?

Que entiende vñ. por juégos
de suerte?

Juégos de naipes, dados, &c.

Y por los de habilidad?

El axedrèz, las damas, los
bolos, el truco, &c.

Juéga vñ. mucho a los da-
dos?

Muy raramente.

Porque?

Porque hay muchos tram-
posos muy sutiles.

Se corre mucho riesgo con
estos ratéros, pues pare-
cen hombres de forma.

Tienen dados falsos.

Vaya à que juégo jugarémos?

A el que vñ. quisiere.

Jugámos a los naipes?

Como le gustare.

Juguémos al hombre, a los
cientos.

Vayan los cientos.

Es un juégo muy de moda.

Dé nos dos barajas y unos
tantos.

Que jugarémos a cada ju-
égo?

Juguémos un peso, para
passar el tiempo.

Jugámos partida doble?

Como quisiere.

Quantos me da vñ.?

*But, methinks, gaming is
very dangerous diversion.*

*Yes, where one plays deep, or
high.*

*But I always play for a small
matter.*

*And so the loss or winnings are
not very considerable.*

*Do you play at games of chance,
or at games of skill?*

*What do you mean by games of
chance?*

Games at dice, cards, &c.

And by games of skill?

*Chefs, draughts, bowls, bil-
liards, &c.*

Do you often play at dice?

Very seldom.

Why?

*Because there are many dex-
trous sharpers.*

*And one is in great danger with
them, because they appear
like gentlemen.*

They have loaded dice.

What play shall we play at?

Which you please.

Shall we play at cards?

As you will.

Let us play at omber, at picket.

Let us play at picket.

*It is a game very much in
fashion.*

*Give us two packs of cards, and
some counters.*

*How much shall we play a
game?*

*Let us play a dollar, to pass
away the time.*

Do we play lunches?

As you please.

What odds do you give me?

Me

Me pide vm. tantos y juéga tan bien como yo ?	<i>You ask me odds, and you play as well as I.</i>
Está cabal esta barája ?	<i>Is this a whole pack of cards ?</i>
No, le falta un naípe.	<i>No, there wants a card.</i>
Quite los naypes baxos.	<i>Throw out the small cards.</i>
Veamos quien dá.	<i>Let us see who shall deal.</i>
Soy mano.	<i>I have the hand.</i>
Vm. dá el nayne.	<i>You are to deal.</i>
Baráje vm. las cartas.	<i>Shuffle the cards.</i>
Todas las figuras estan jun- tas.	<i>All the court-cards are toge- ther.</i>
Dé vm. los naypes.	<i>Deal away.</i>
A mi me falta una carta.	<i>I want a card.</i>
Vuelva vm. á dár.	<i>Deal again.</i>
Levante vm.	<i>Cut.</i>
Tiene vm. sus cartas ?	<i>Have you your cards ?</i>
Créo que estan cabales.	<i>I believe I have them.</i>
Ha descartado vm. ?	<i>Have you discarded ?</i>
Quantas toma vm. ?	<i>How many do you take in ?</i>
Tomo las todas.	<i>I take them all.</i>
No, dexo una.	<i>No, I leave one.</i>
Tengo mal juégo.	<i>I have bad cards.</i>
Há de tener vm. bello juégo, pues nada tengo.	<i>You must needs have good cards, since I have nothing.</i>
Mi juégo me apúra.	<i>My cards puzzle me.</i>
Diga vm. su juégo.	<i>Call your game.</i>
Quanto de punto ?	<i>How much is your point ?</i>
Cincuenta, sesenta, &c.	<i>Fifty, sixty, &c.</i>
Buénos, buen punto.	<i>It is good, or they are good.</i>
No sirven.	<i>They are not good.</i>
He descartado la partida.	<i>I have laid out the game.</i>
Sóy un zancarrón.	<i>I am a bungler.</i>
Sexta mayor, quinta al Rey, quarta de caballo, tercera a la sota, ó de diez.	<i>A sixieme major, a quint or quatrieme the king or queen, a tierce to the knave or ten.</i>
Otro tanto tengo, igual.	<i>I have as much, that is equal.</i>
Tres ases, tres reyes, &c. son buénos ?	<i>Are three aces, three kings, &c. good ?</i>
No, tengo un catorze.	<i>No, I have a quatorze.</i>
Tengo catorze de caballos.	<i>I am fourteen by queens.</i>
Vaya jugando.	<i>Play on.</i>
Juégo copa, espada, oro, basto.	<i>I play a heart, spade, dia- mond or club.</i>
El as, el rey, el caballo, la sota, el diez, el nueve, el ocho, el siéte.	<i>The ace, the king, the queen, the knave, the ten, the nine, the eight, the seven.</i>

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Hago un pique, repique, capóe.	<i>I made a peek, or repæk, a capot.</i>
Gano los naipes.	<i>I have won the cards.</i>
Tengo siéte trastos.	<i>I have seven tricks.</i>
Hé perdido.	<i>I have lost.</i>
Há ganado vñ.	<i>You have won.</i>
Me debe vñ. un peso.	<i>You owe me a dollar.</i>
Me lo debía vñ.	<i>You owed it me.</i>
Estámos pues en páz.	<i>We are then even.</i>
Vaya otra partida.	<i>Let us play another game.</i>
En hora buóna, con mucho gusto.	<i>With all my heart, with great pleasure.</i>

Díal. XXII. Para jugár al axedréz.

En que emplearémos la tarde?

Vamos jugando al axedréz.

Juguémos en hora buéna.

Pero juéga vñ. mejor que yo.

Es vñ. mas fuerte que yo.

No lo créa vñ.

Mo ha ganado siempre.

No jugaré mas con vñ. si no me diere alguna ventaja.

Es preciso que me dé un alfil y priméro de jugár.

En verdád que no puédo, juéga vñ. tanto como yo.

Véa vñ. si quiere jugár a la pár.

Muy bien lo haré una vez.

Quanto jugarémos?

Siempre juégo poco dinéro.

Vaya medio peso cada juego.

Juégo priméro.

Tomo este peón.

Me alégra, pues voy à tomar este alfil y darle xaque.

Roque me llamo.

I made a peek, or repæk, a capot.

I have won the cards.

I have seven tricks.

I have lost.

You have won.

You owe me a dollar.

You owed it me.

We are then even.

Let us play another game.

With all my heart, with great pleasure.

Dial. XXII. To play at chess.

How shall we spend the afternoon?

Let us play at chess.

I will.

But you play better than I.

You are an over-match for me.

I do not believe it.

You always beat me.

I will play no more with you, unless you give me some odds.

You must give me a bishop and the move.

Indeed I cannot, you play as well as I do.

See if you have a mind to play even.

Well, I will do it for once.

What shall we play for?

I always play for a small matter.

Let us play for half a dollar a game.

I have the move.

I take this pawn.

I am glad of it, for I am going to take this bishop and check you.

I castle,

Nada

Nada gana vn. en esto, pues
a su roque ò torre me
llevó con mi caballo.

Pero como resguardará á su
reyna?

Dandole xaque y mate, con
mi alfil y mi roque,

Hé perdido el juégo, yá no
puedo mover el rey.

Me debe vn. pues medio
peso.

Así es.

Pero me los debia antes.

Bien estamos en páz.

Dénos vn. un tablero.

Juége vn. primero.

Soplo este peón.

Haga dama este peón.

Quantas damas tiene vn.?

Tengo dos.

Coma vn. que luégo co-
meré tres.

Pierdo el juégo.

You get nothing by that; there
is your rook, I take with my
knight.

But how will you save your
queen?

By check-mating you with my
bishop and my rook.

I have lost the game, I cannot
move the king.

You owe me half a dollar then.

I grant it.

But you owed it me before.

Then we are quits.

Give us a board to play at
draughts.

I give you the move.

I buff this man.

King that man.

How many kings have you?

I have two.

Eat this, after I will eat
three.

I lost the game.

Díal. XXIII. Para jugár á la pelota.

Véa vn. que bello dia hace.
Aprovechémos nos de este
dia tan hermoso.

Que harémos hoy?

El buen tiempo nos convida
a jugár, ó à passeár.

A que juégo hemos de en-
tretenernos?

El de peliota, es el mejor
para el exercicio.

Pero es mas juégo de invi-
erno que de verano.

Sudarémos menos, si jugá-
mos con raquétas.

Vamos al juégo de pelota.

Jugarémos con palas.

Dial. XXIII. To play at tennis.

See what a fine day it is.
Let us make use of this fair
day.

What shall we do to-day?

The fine weather invites us to
play or to walk.

What play shall we amuse our-
selves at?

Tennis is the best for exercise.

But it is a play fitter for win-
ter than summer.

We shall sweat less, if we play
with rackets.

Let us go to the tennis-court.

We will play with battledores.

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Hagámos la partida.	<i>Let us make the match.</i>
Está vñ. con migo.	<i>You are with me.</i>
No importa como estámoss.	<i>It is no matter who and who,</i>
Está con nosotros.	<i>He is on our side.</i>
Es vñ. mejor jugadór que yo.	<i>You are a better gamester than I,</i>
Estése cada uno en su lugár.	<i>Let every one stand to his place,</i>
Mantenogase detrás de mí y coja la pelóta.	<i>Stand behind me, and catch the ball.</i>
Passó por cima de mí.	<i>It flew over me.</i>
La cogí en el aire.	<i>I caught it in the air.</i>
Rechaze la pelóta.	<i>Strike the ball back.</i>
Es vñ. mal compañero.	<i>You are a bad second,</i>
No ha ganado vñ. aún.	<i>You have not beat me yet.</i>
Aún puede vñ. perder.	<i>You may lose yet.</i>
Tenemos la superioridád.	<i>We have the better of it.</i>
Perdió vñ. ganámos.	<i>You have lost, we have won.</i>
Quanto jugámos?	<i>What did we play for?</i>
Dos pesos.	<i>Two dollars.</i>
Há puesto vñ. en el juégo?	<i>Have you staked?</i>
No, pero ahí está mi dinéro.	<i>No, but there is my money.</i>
Es lo mismo.	<i>It is all one.</i>
Mañana jugarémos mas.	<i>To-morrow we will play more,</i>
Quando quisiere.	<i>When you please.</i>

Dial. XXIV. De las di- versiones de el campo, de la caza y de la pesca.

Señor, me alegro de vér a
vñ. adónde há estado tan
largo tiempo?
Adonde se mete vñ.?
Dos meses há, que estámoss
en una casa de campo.
Há venido vñ. a la ciudád
para quedárse?
No, Señor, vuelvo mañana
por la mañana.
Como la passa vñ. en el
campo?
Parte de mi tiempo empleo
en estudiár.
Pero quales son sus diversio-
nes, despues de sus nego-
cios.

Dial. XXIV. Of country sports, especially of hunting and fishing.

Sir, I am overjoyed to see you;
where have you been this long
while?
Where do you stay?
We have been these two months
at a country-house.
Are you come to town for good
and all?
No, Sir, I go back to-morrow
morning.
How do you pass away the time
in the country?
I bestow part of it upon books,
But which are your diversions
after your serious business?
Voy

Voy tal vez a cazar.

A que caza?

A veces a la del venado, a veces a la de la liebre.

Tiene Vm. buenos perros?

Tenemos muchos perros de muestra.

Dos galgos, dos galgas, cuatro xáteos, y tres perdigueros.

No caza Vm. las aves?

Caza Vm. a veces con la escopeta?

Si, Señor, muy a menudo.

Sobre que tira Vm.?

Sobre todo genero de caza, como perdices, faisanes, gallinetas, conejos, &c.

Tira Vm. al vuelo la pieza, o corriendo?

De ambas maneras.

Como coge Vm. los conejos?

A veces con redes, y á veces à escopetazos.

Y las codornices?

Sólomos tomarlas con una red, y un perro perdiguero.

Es Vm. amigo de pescar?

Muchísimo.

Pescá Vm. a menudo con la red?

Muy raras veces.

Mas quiero pescar con la caña.

La pesca y la caza son diversiones muy nobles.

Uno de los Reyes el mas rico y mas pobre de la Europa no se divierte en otra cosa.

Un dia quizás pensarán sus ministros, que sus vasallos estan annualmente dando a sus vecinos tres millones

I go sometimes a hunting.

What do you hunt?

Sometimes we hunt a stag, sometimes a hare.

Have you good dogs?

We have a pack of hounds.

Two greyhound dogs, two greyhound-bitches, four terriers, and three setting-dogs.

Do you never go a-fowling?

Do you go a-shooting sometimes?

Yes, Sir, very often.

What do you shoot?

All manner of game, partridges, pheasants, woodcocks, rabbits, &c.

Do you shoot flying or running?

I do both.

How do you catch rabbits?

Sometimes with purse-nets, and sometimes we kill them with a gun.

And quails?

We catch them most commonly with a net and a setting-dog.

Do you love fishing?

Extremely.

Do you fish often with a net?

But seldom.

I like rather fishing with a line and hook.

Fishing and hunting are very noble diversions.

One of the most rich and most poor Kings of Europe has no other pleasures.

One day perhaps his ministers will think of his subjects giving away yearly to their neighbours three millions for sinking

neq

nes por pescado salado y hediondo.

Tienen no obstante muy buenos peces en sus costas.

Pero no toman el trabajo de curarle.

Esto sucede por falta de animar la pesca.

Y de otros muchos motivos.

Coge vm. muchos peces en su estanque?

Que hace vm. quando no caza ó pesca?

Jugamos a la bola, al truco, ù a los bolos.

Según esto no puéde vm. ser cansado de la campana?

Affí le parece y es lo contrario.

Yá empiezo a deseár la ciudad, ó inconstancia del hombre!

ing salt fish.

They have notwithstanding very good fish on their coasts.

But they do not take the trouble to dry and salt it.

This comes from want of giving encouragement to fisheries.

And from many other reasons.

Do you catch fish in your fish-pond?

What do you do when you neither hunt nor fish?

We play at bowls, at billiards, or nine-pins.

So you cannot be tired with the country?

You think so, and yet it is quite otherwise.

I already long for the town;

O inconstancy of man!

Diál. XXV. *Del saltár y del corrér.*

Vamos, quiere vm. saltár?

No es bueno saltár luégo despues de comér.

Que salto quiere mas?

El mas comun es à piés juntos.

Saltémos sobre un pie?

Como quisiére.

Este es gran salto.

Quantos piés saltó vm.?

Mas de quattro.

Apuesta que salto por cima de esse fosso.

Salta vm. con un palo largo.

Démos una carréra.

Correrémos a pie ù caballo?

De una y otra manéra.

Dial. XXV. *Of jumping and running.*

Come, will you go to jumping?

It is not good to jump immediately after dinner.

What leaping do you like best?

The most usual is with one foot close to the other.

Shall we hop with one leg?

As you please.

This is a very great leap.

How many feet have you leap'd?

More than four.

I lay I leap clearly over that ditch.

You jump with a long stick.

Let us run races.

Shall we run on foot or horseback?

Both ways.

Señale vñ. la carreira.	Appoint the race.
Esta será la barrera.	This will be the starting-place.
Este árbol será el fin de la carreira.	This tree shall be the goal.
Hé corrido tres veces desde las barreras hasta el árbol.	I have run three times from the start to the tree.
No aguardó vñ. la señal para partir.	You did not stay for the signal to start.
Este caballo a hecho bien su carreira.	That horse has run his race very well.
Quantas veces há corrido?	How many heats has he run?
Tres ó quatro.	Three or four.
Ganó vñ. el premio.	You have won the plate.

Diál. XXVI. Para nadár. Dial. XXVI. To swim.

Hache mucho calór.	It is very hot.
No hay que estrañarlo, estámos a san juan.	No wonder, it is now mid-summer.
Vamos á bañarnos.	Let us go a-bathing.
Vamos a nadár.	Let us go a-swimming.
No soy amigo dela agua.	I do not like water.
Mas quiero miñár a los nadadores, que nadár yo.	I would rather look on than to swim myself.
Nada bien aque!	Does he swim well?
Nada como un péz.	He swims like a fish.
Nada entre dos aguas, y sobre las espaldas.	He swims on his back, and under water.
Aprendo á nadár con mimbras.	I learn to swim with bulrushes.
Y yo nado sobré corchos.	And I swim upon cork.
Es peligroso nadár con vexígas.	It is dangerous to swim with bladders.
Porque puéden reventár.	Because they may burst.
Ahier por poco me ahogué.	Yesterday I had like to have been drowned.
Tiemblo, quando me acuerdo.	I tremble to think on it.
Es vñ. muy temeroso.	You are very fearful.
Tiene miedo de su sombra.	You are afraid of your shadow.

Dial. XXVII. Para ir a Dial. XXVII. To go to
la comedia. see a play.

Se dice que hoy representan una pieza nueva.	<i>They say there is a new play acted to-day.</i>
Es comedia, tragedia, ó en- tremes?	<i>Is it a comedy, a tragedy, or a farce?</i>
Es una tragedia.	<i>It is a tragedy.</i>
Como la llaman?	<i>What is its name?</i>
La Esposa de Duélo.	<i>The Mourning Bride.</i>
Quien es su authór?	<i>Who is the author of it?</i>
El Señor Congreve.	<i>Mr. Congreve.</i>
Es esta la primera represen- tacion?	<i>Is this the first time it is acted?</i>
No, Señor, yá se jugó tres veces.	<i>No, Sir, it has been already acted three times.</i>
Este es el dia de el poéta.	<i>This is the poet's day.</i>
Como se recibió en las pri- meras representaciones?	<i>How did it take the first and second time it was acted?</i>
Con universal aplauso.	<i>With universal applause.</i>
El authór era yá célebre.	<i>The author was already famous.</i>
Y esta ultima tragedia, há aumentado mucho su fa- ma.	<i>And this last tragedy has in- creased much his fame.</i>
Irémos a verla?	<i>Shall we go and see it?</i>
De todo me corazón.	<i>With all my heart.</i>
Voy a mandar al cochero que apromte el cocho.	<i>I will go and bid the coachman get the coach ready.</i>
Irémos en un aposento?	<i>Shall we take a box?</i>
En hora buena, pero mas quisiera ir en el patio.	<i>I will do as you please, but I had rather go into the pit.</i>
Porque esto?	<i>Why this?</i>
Porque podrémos passar el tiempo hablando con las máscaras antes que se le- vante la cortina.	<i>Because we may pass away the time in talking with the masks, before the curtain is drawn up.</i>
Que tal le paréce la música?	<i>How do you like the music?</i>
Muy buena me paréce.	<i>Metbinks it is very fine.</i>
No repara vñ. la harmonía de esta trompeta?	<i>Do not you take notice of the harmony of that trumpet?</i>
Hace muy buen efecto entre los violines y los claves.	<i>It sounds very well among the violins and harpsichords.</i>
Los corredóres están yá lle- dos.	<i>The galleries are all full al- ready.</i>

Y como

Y como vñ. lo vé, estamos
muy apretados en el patio.
No caben las madamas en
los aposentos.

Nunca ví la casa tan llena.

Hay muchíssima gente.

Que vista tan hermosa!

Estas Señoras están muy bien
vestidas.

Vé vñ. aquella señora en el
aposento del Rey?

Que bonita! mas angel par-
ece que otra cosa.

Está muy bien hecha.

La conoce vñ.?

Este honor tengo.

Que colores tan vivos!

Jamás he visto rostro tan
hermoso en mi vida.

Tiene los dientes mas blan-
cos que la nieve.

En sus ojos se conoce que
ha de tener mucho en-
tendimiento.

Bien se puede vér la her-
mosura, pero no el inge-
nio.

Pero vía se levanta la cortina,
escuchémos.

Que tal le parece a vñ. esta
tragédia?

Me parece muy buena.

And, as you see, we are very
much crowded in the pit.

The boxes are as full of ladies
as they can hold.

I never saw the house so full.

There is abundance of people.

What a fine prospect!

These ladies are very finely
dressed.

Do you see that lady in the
King's box?

How pretty! she looks as beau-
tiful as an angel.

She is perfectly well shaped.

Do you know her?

I have that honour.

What a fine complexion!

I never saw in my whole life
so beautiful a face.

She has teeth as white as snow.

One knows by her eyes she has
a great deal of wit.

Beauty may be seen, but not
wit.

But the curtain is drawing;
let us hear.

How do you like this tragedy?

I believe it is very good.

Díal. XXVIII. De la co- zina.

Cozinéro, tengo hoy, hu-
éspedes, a medio dia.

Quantos havrá de mesa?

Creo que seremos nueve.

Pues que quiere, Señor, que
apromte?

Dos sopas, la una de carne
y la otra de langostas.

Dial. XXVIII. About cookery.

Cook, I have company at dinner
to-day.

How many will be at table?

I believe we shall be nine.

Well, Sir, what will you please
to have got ready?

Two soups; one with meat, the
other with cray-fish.

Para

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Para la primera, es menester una pierna de ternera, una gallina rellena, vaca, carnéro, y tozino.

Para principio, há de darnos dos pollas, cozidas con tozino y berzas y una pierna de carnéro con su salza de alcacarras.

Le gustan a vñ. las anchovas?

Sí, esto da buen apetito.

Además de esto, es preciso un plato de buen pescado.

Vu rodavallo, una raya, una merlúza cozida con ostras y camarones, dos pares de lenguádos fritos.

Sería menester tambien una carpa bien estofada.

Que se necesita para el asado?

Un buen pavo, quattro perdices, un faisán, un lechoncillo, y una docena de calandrias.

Y para los principios y los guisados?

Vu guisado de pollos, una torta de pichónes, un jamón de Magúncia, un guisado de lecheras, con alcauciles, y otro con arbejas, habas y tozino.

Y de frutas para postres?

Diga vñ: a la ama de llaves de buscar buénos quesos, un plato de manzanas y peras, otro de albaricoques y perifugos, uvas blancas y negras, con nuéces y almendras.

Que no quiere vñ. ensalada?

For the first, there must be a good knuckle of veal, a pullet stuffed, beef, mutton, and salt pork.

For the first service or course, you must give us two pullets with sprouts and bacon, and a leg of mutton with caper-sauce.

Will you have anchovies too?

Yes, that whets the stomach.

Besides that, there must be a good dish of fish.

A turbot, a thornback, a fresh cod, boiled with oysters and shrimps; two pair of soles well fried.

There should likewise be a carp well stewed.

What must there be for the roast meat?

A young turkey, four partridges, a pheasant; a pig, and a dozen of larks.

And for courses and ragoes?

A fricassee of chickens, a pigeon-pye, a Westphalia ham, and a ragoo of sweetbread of veal with artichoaks, and another with pease, beans, and bacon.

And for the fruit or desert?

Bid the housekeeper get good cheese, a plate of apples and pears, another of apricocks and peaches, grapes both white and black, and nuts and almonds.

Wont you have a salad?

Sin

Sin duda; vaya presto al mercádo, a la carnicería, al recovéro, a la pescadería, a la verdoléra, à buscar quanto necessita.

Suppla el dinéro, escriba lo que gusta, y se lo pagaré al cabo de la semána.

Juannico, mate a este lechoncillo, al instante, tuceste sus partas, ponga le en agua herbida y cuelgue le al gancho.

Y·vm. María, friéque la olla grande, llenela de agua limpia, y pongo la sobre el suégo.

Pelé este pavito, abra le y límpie le bien.

Lardée asseadamente esas perdices con la mechera mas pequeña.

Escoja esas arbéjas y habas, y ponga las a herbir un quarto de hora.

Dén me el esfador.

Ayude me a espetár estas aves.

Dé cuerda al torno.

Atize el suégo.

Ponga la cazuéla de baxo de las carnes.

Yá toca la campanilla, empiezen a servir la mesa.

Díal. XXVIII. Entre un caballero, un sastrre, y un mercadér de paños.

Señor Maestro, quiero mandar hacér un vestido.

Siempre me tiene vm. promto a servir le, Señor.

Without doubt; go quickly to market, to the butcher's, the poultreyer's, the fishmonger's, and the herb-woman, to fetch all that you want.

Lay out the money, write down what you spend, and I will pay it you at the end of the week.

Jack, kill this pig immediately; broil his feet, put him into boiling water, and hang him on the hook.

And you, Mary, scour the great pot, fill it with clean water, and put it on the pot-hanger.

Pick that young turkey, draw it, and truss it up.

Lard those partridges neatly with the least lardin-pin.

Shell those pease and beans, and let them boil for a quarter of an hour.

Give me the spit.

Help me to put these birds on the spit.

Wind up the jack.

Stir up the fire.

Put the dripping-pan under the meat.

The bell rings, serve up dinner.

Dial. XXVIII. Between a gentleman, a taylor, and a woollen-draper.

Master, I want a suit of cloaths.

Sir, I am always ready to serve you.

De

De que lo quiere vn. hacér?	<i>What will you have it made of?</i>
De algún paño fino de Inglaterra.	<i>Of some fine English cloth.</i>
De que color há de ser?	<i>Of what colour must it be?</i>
Negro, porque la corte está de duélo ó luto.	<i>Black, because the court is gone into mourning.</i>
Quiere vn. comprár el paño, ó que yo le compre.	<i>Will you buy the cloth, or shall I buy it myself?</i>
Voy de este paflo a comprarle con vn. lleveme á la tienda de un mercader de paños.	<i>I am going to buy it along with you; carry me to a woollen-draper.</i>
Irémos cerca de San Pablo?	<i>Shall we go near St. Paul's?</i>
Vamos en el mas cercano.	<i>Let us go to the nearest.</i>
Que manda vn. Señor?	<i>What is your pleasure, Sir?</i>
Necesito paño bueno y hermoso.	<i>I want a good and fine cloth.</i>
Haga me el favór de entrar en mi tienda y le monstraré los mas bellos paños del mundo.	<i>Please to walk into my shop, and I will shew you the finest cloth in all the world.</i>
Enseñeme el mejor que tenga.	<i>Show me the best you have.</i>
Abí tiene vn. uno muy fino.	<i>There is a superfine one.</i>
Pero no es suave.	<i>But it does not feel soft.</i>
Véa vn. si este le gustará mas que el otro.	<i>See whether this will please you better.</i>
Es bueno, pero el color no me parece tal.	<i>It is good, but the colour seems not so to me.</i>
Mire vn. este paño a la luz del dia, nunca ha visto vn. alguno de mas bello negro.	<i>Look upon that cloth in the light; you never have seen one of a finer black.</i>
Quiere bien este color, pero el paño es muy delgado, no tiene bastante cuerpo.	<i>I like this colour well, but the cloth is very thin, it has not body enough.</i>
Aqui hay otra pieza.	<i>Here is another piece.</i>
Con este me compondré.	<i>This will do my business.</i>
A como le vende vn. ó quanto vale la vara?	<i>How do you sell it, or what do you ask a yard.</i>
El ultimo precio es seis pesos la vara.	<i>The nearest price is six dollars a yard.</i>
Es demasiado caro.	<i>That is too much.</i>
Véa vn. bien la calidad y finéza de este paño.	<i>Pray do consider the goodness and fineness of this cloth.</i>

Los mercaderes suelen siempre alabár sus géneros.

Yo le puédo assegurár que este paño vale el precio que digo.

Diga me vñ. en una palabra lo que hé de pagár.

Yá le díxe, Señor; pero que me ofrece vñ.?

Le daré cinco pesos.

Es muy poco, no puédo rebaxár un real.

Es menester pues partir la diferencia.

Vamos corte vñ. lo que necessito.

Quanto ha menester?

Preguntelo a mi fastre.

Es menester tres varas para la casáca, dos y quarta para la chupa, y para calzónes.

Los fastres piden siempre mas paño de lo que necesitan, no corte vñ. mas de cinco varas.

Ahí las tiene vñ. y buena medida.

Quanto importa esto?

Veinte y ocho pesos.

Ahí está su dinéro, vea vñ. si me hé equivocado.

Señor, el dinéro está cabál, es bueno y bien contádo.

Vuelva a mi casa, a tomár mi medida.

Pondré yo las guarniciones?

Desde luego.

Aforre la casáca y la chupa con tafetán de Indias y los calzónes de buena gamúza.

Será vñ. servido.

Tenga ciudádo especial que mi vestido esté bien hecho aseádo, y de moda.

Shop-keepers are never wanting in praising their commodities.
I assure you this cloth is worth the price I told you.

Tell me in one word what I must pay for it.

I have told you, Sir; but what do you bid me for it? I will give you five dollars.

That is too little, I cannot abate a penny.

We must then divide the difference.

Come, cut me what I want of it.

How much must you have? Ask my taylor.

I must have three yards for the coat, and two yards and a quarter for the waistcoat and breeches.

Taylors always ask more cloth than they have occasion for; cut but five yards of it.

There they are, Sir, and good measure.

How much does that amount to? To twenty-eight dollars.

Here, there is your money; see whether I have misreckoned.

Sir, the money is right, it is good and well reckoned.

Return home with me to take my measure.

Shall I find the trimming? Ay, sure.

Line the coat and waistcoat with Indian silk, and the breeches with skins well dressed.

You shall be obeyed.
Take a most special care that my suit be well made, neat and modish.

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No faltaré a ello.

I will not fail.

Acuerdese que hé de tener
mi vestido hecho para el
Domingo próximo.

*Remember I must have my suit
of cloaths for Sunday next.*

Prometo que lo tendrá vñ.
sin falta.

*I promise you, you shall have
it without fail.*

Guarde bien su palabra.

Do not break your word.

Créa me vñ. que se hará.

Believe me it will be done.

Díal. XXX. *Entre los
mismos.*

Señor Maestro, trae vñ.
mi vestido?

*Master, do you bring my suit
of cloaths?*

Si, Señor, a qui está.

Yes, Sir, here it is.

Le estaba aguardando, prue-
ebelo.

I expected you; try it on me.

Quiere vñ. probár la casá-
ca?

*Will you be pleased to try the
coat?*

Veámos si está bien hecha.

Let us see if it is well made.

Espero que le gustará a vñ.

I hope it will please you.

Me parece bien larga.

It is very long, methinks.

Yá no se llevan tan cortas
como de antes.

*They do, not wear them now so
short as they did formerly.*

Se usan largas ahora.

They wear them long now.

Abotoneme vñ.

Button me.

Me ajusta demasiado.

It is too close, or too strait.

Es preciso que se ajuste bien.

It ought to be close.

Este vestido le toma muy
bien el talle.

That suit fits you very well.

Son las mangas demasiado
largas, y anchas?

*Are not the sleeves too long and
too wide?*

No, Señor, van muy bien.

No, Sir, they fit very well.

Se llevan ahora muy largas
y anchas.

*They wear them now very wide
and very long.*

Mis calzones son muy estre-
chos.

The breeches are very strait.

Es la moda,

It is the fashion.

Deme la chupa.

Give me the waistcoat.

Le va muy bien este vestido.

This suit becomes you well.

Pero las medias no quitan
con este paño.

*But the stockings do not match
this cloth.*

Que le parece de mi sobrero?

What do you say to my hat?

Es un castor hermoso,	<i>It is a fine beaver.</i>
Parece sin aderezo.	<i>It looks like a cloth hat.</i>
Que galón le pondrá vñ?	<i>What lace do you intend to put to it?</i>
Un galón de oro, con una hebilla de diamante.	<i>A gold lace with a diamond buckle.</i>
Me compró vñ. unas ligas como le dixe?	<i>Did you buy me a pair of garters, as I told you?</i>
Si, Señor, ahí estan.	<i>Yes, Sir, there they are.</i>
Son estas medias de seda de Paris ó de Londres?	<i>Are these silk stockings made in Paris or London?</i>
Son de Francia.	<i>They are made in France.</i>
Quanto las venden?	<i>How much do they sell them at?</i>
Tres pesos el par.	<i>Three dollars a pair.</i>
Es bastante barato, siendo tan finas.	<i>It is cheap enough, since they are so fine.</i>
Muchacho, há venido el zapatero?	<i>Boy, is the shoemaker come?</i>
No, Señor, no há venido.	<i>No, Sir, he is not come.</i>
Corra pues a su casa, y diga le que me trahiga mis zapatos.	<i>Run then to him, and bid him bring my shoes.</i>
Señor, aqui está, le encontre en el camino.	<i>Sir, here he is, I met him by the way.</i>
Son estos mis zapatos?	<i>Are these my shoes?</i>
Sí, Señor.	<i>Yes, Sir.</i>
Pongamelos.	<i>Try them on me.</i>
Son muy ajustados.	<i>They are too strait.</i>
Me apriétan un poco.	<i>They pinch me a little.</i>
Pongalos en la forma, para ensancharlos.	<i>Put them on the last to make them wider.</i>
Bastantemente se ensancharán llevandolos.	<i>They will grow wide enough by wearing.</i>
Esta piel dá de sí como un guante.	<i>This leather stretches like a glove.</i>
Siento muy bien que me lastimarán.	<i>I feel very well that they will hurt me.</i>
Mis callos padecerán de ello.	<i>My corns will suffer for it.</i>
Me duelen mucho los pies.	<i>My feet are in the stocks.</i>
El empeyne de este zapato nada vale.	<i>The upper-leather of this shoe is good for nothing.</i>
El tacón es demasiado báxo.	<i>The heel is too low.</i>
Las suelas no son bastante gruesas.	<i>The soles are not strong or thick enough.</i>
Hagame vñ. otro par.	<i>Make me another pair.</i>

Es vn. muy difícil de con-	<i>You are, Sir, very hard to please.</i>
tentar.	<i>Will you try another pair, which I brought by chance?</i>
Quiere vn. probár otro par que traxe por acaso.	<i>I will.</i>
En hora buena.	<i>I believe they will fit you.</i>
Créo que le irán bien.	<i>My foot is more at ease.</i>
Mi pie está mas descansado.	<i>What are these shoes worth?</i>
Quanto valen estos zapatos?	<i>How much do you sell them at?</i>
A como los vende vn.?	<i>Two dollars and a half.</i>
Dos pesos y medio.	<i>It is too dear.</i>
Es demasiado caro.	<i>It is a set price.</i>
Es precio hecho.	<i>That is a shoe well made and well stitched.</i>
Es un zapato bien hecho y bien cozido.	<i>Make me another pair like them.</i>
Haga me otro par como este.	<i>Take my measure.</i>
Tome mi medida.	<i>There is your money.</i>
Aquí tiene su dinero.	<i>I thank you, Sir.</i>
Viva vn. mil años, Señor.	

Diál. XXXI. *Para comprar una pelúca.*

Señor Maestro, he menester una pelúca.
De que colór há de sér, Señor?
Del colór de mis cejas.
Ni rúbia, ni negra.
Obscuro claro.
Sus cejas son de colór castaño.
Quiere vn. pelucón, un peluquín, ó pelúca corta y redonda?
Haga me vn. un peluquín, y una pelúca redonda.
Créo que tengo una redonda que le gustará a vn.
Enséñemela.
No tiene bastante pelo.
Yá no se estilan tan llenas de cabellos.
Está hecha de cabellos vivos?

Dial. XXXI. *To buy a periwig.*

Master, I want a wig.
Sir, what colour will you have it of?
Of the colour of my eye-brows.
Neither fair nor black.
Of a light brown.
Your eye-brows are of a chesnut brown.
Will you have a full-bottom'd wig, a bag-wig, or a short and round wig?
I must have a bag-wig and a bob.
I believe I have a bob that will fit you very well.
Show it me.
It is not full enough.
They do not wear them now so full as they did.
Is it made of live hair?

Es cierto que son tales.	<i>I warrant them such.</i>
El topé me parece muy bajo.	<i>The fore-top seems to me a little too low.</i>
Es nueva moda.	<i>That is the fashion.</i>
El bucle de detrás no es un poco demasiado largo?	<i>Is not the hind-lock a little too long?</i>
Esto es facil de remediar.	<i>This may be easily remedied.</i>
No se necesita, pues el color no me gusta.	<i>There is no need of it, for I do not like the colour.</i>
Aqui hay otra que créo le gustará muy bien.	<i>Here is another, which I believe you will like.</i>
Quanto quiere vm. por esta?	<i>What do you ask for this?</i>
Doze pesos.	<i>Twelve dollars.</i>
Es demasiado cara.	<i>That is too dear.</i>
Perdone me vm. es muy barata.	<i>Pardon me, it is very cheap.</i>
Mire vm. bien esta pelúca.	<i>Pray examine that periwig.</i>
Toque estos cabellos.	<i>Feel this hair.</i>
Es un pelo redondo y tan fuerte como cerda.	<i>This is a round hair, and as strong as horse-hair.</i>
Peyne la vm.	<i>Comb it out.</i>
Mire que facil es peynar estos cabellos.	<i>See how easily this hair combs.</i>
Ponga la en su cabéza.	<i>Put it on your head.</i>
Mire se en este espéjo.	<i>See yourself in the glass.</i>
No le sienta bien?	<i>Does it not become you?</i>
Bastante me agrada.	<i>I like it well enough.</i>
Pero la hallo algo corta.	<i>But I find it a little too short.</i>
Bien digame su último precio.	<i>Well, tell me your last word.</i>
Señor, no tengo mas de una palabra.	<i>Sir, I never make but one word.</i>
No la podría vm. dár por dies pesos?	<i>Could not you give it for ten dollars?</i>
No, Señor, los cabellos me salen a mas.	<i>No, Sir, the hair cost me more money.</i>
Pues ahí está su dinéro.	<i>Well, there is your money.</i>
Tenga cuidado de peynarla bien y de traermela mañana.	<i>Take care to comb it well, and remember to bring it me tomorrow.</i>
Lo haré sin falta.	<i>I will do it without fail.</i>

Dial. XXXII. Entre un enfermo, un médico y un cirujáno.

Señor, mandé por vñ. esta mañana.

Que tiene vñ. caballero?

Estoy malo.

Bien se le conoce.

Que le duele?

Me duele la cabéza, el pecho y el estómago?

Desde quando?

Desde a noche

Ha dormido vñ. esta noche?

No hé podido dormir.

Tiene vñ. ganas de comer?

Ninguna tengo.

Que le tiene el pulso.

Muestreme su lengua.

Tiene vñ. calentura.

Su pulso bate muy desiguál.

Siento mi cuerpo todo pesado.

Es menester sangrarse.

Es preciso abrirle la vena.

Mé sangraron la semana pasada.

No importa, mañana tomará vñ. medicina.

Que! no me recéta vñ. algo?

Si, Señor? que me den pluma tinta y papel.

Aquí tiene vñ. mi ordenanza, envíela al boticario.

Diganle que el *album græcum*, hú de ser muy blanco.

No salga vñ. Señor.

Estése en la cama caliente.

Estará vñ. presto buéno con mi remedio.

Que regimen hé de observar?

Dial. XXXII. Between a sick person, a physician, and a surgeon.

Sir, I sent for you this morning.

What is the matter with you?

I am ill.

You look as if you were so.

What ails you?

I have a pain in my head, in my breast, and in my stomach.

How long since?

Since last night.

Did you rest last night?

No, I could not sleep.

Have you a stomach?

None at all.

Let me feel your pulse.

Show me your tongue.

You have a fever.

Your pulse does not beat even.

I feel a heaviness all over my body.

You must be let blood.

You must have a vein opened.

I was let blood last week.

No matter, to-morrow you shall take physic.

Will you not prescribe for me?

Yes, I will; let me have a pen, ink, and paper.

Here, there is my prescription, send it to the apothecary's.

Tell him that the *album græcum* must be very white.

Do not go out, Sir.

Keep your bed warm.

You will be soon well with taking my remedy.

What diet must I keep to?

Comerá vñ. huévos frescos, y caldos de pollo.	<i>Take new-laid eggs, and chicken broths.</i>
Tiene vñ. quien le cuide?	<i>Have you a nurse?</i>
Envie luégo por algúnd.	<i>Send directly for one.</i>
Preguntán por mí, hé de ir a vér à un enfermo.	<i>Somebody asks for me, I must go and see a patient.</i>
No sé desaliente.	<i>Take courage.</i>
Espero que le aliviará la san- gría.	<i>I hope the bleeding will do you good.</i>
Se vá vñ. yá?	<i>Are you going away?</i>
Sí, Señor, es preciso.	<i>Yes, Sir, I must.</i>
Suplicole me venga a vér mañana.	<i>Pray come and see me again to-morrow.</i>
Vendré sin falta.	<i>I will not fail.</i>
Guardía, que me vayan a buscár un cirujáno.	<i>Nurse, let somebody go for a surgeon.</i>
Quién quiere vñ. que lla- men?	<i>Whom will you have?</i>
El mismo que me sangró el otro dia.	<i>The same who let me bleed the other day.</i>
Como se llama?	<i>What is his name?</i>
No lo sé, pregunte lo abaxo.	<i>I know not, ask below.</i>
Déme vñ. Señor, su brazo derecho.	<i>Sir, give me your right arm.</i>
Tiene vñ. una buena lan- záta?	<i>Have you a good lancet?</i>
No sentirá el lancetázo.	<i>You will not feel it.</i>
Me aprieta demasiado el brazo.	<i>You bind my arm too tight.</i>
Haga vñ. una abertura grande.	<i>Make a great orifice.</i>
La sangre viene muy bien.	<i>The blood comes very well.</i>
Sierre vñ. bien la llaga, y haga una buena ligatura.	<i>Shut well the wound, and make a good ligature.</i>

Díal. XXXIII. Visita del Dial. XXXIII. The physician's visit.

Sea el Señor Doctor, muy bien vñido.	<i>Doctor, you are very welcome.</i>
Es vñ. muy cuidáoso.	<i>You are very careful.</i>
Un médico há de ser cuidá- doso y puntual.	<i>A physician ought to be as careful as punctual.</i>
Como se siente vñ. hoy?	<i>How do you find yourself to-day?</i>

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Estoy muy malo.	<i>I am very ill.</i>
No puédo mas con migo, me muero.	<i>I am almost spent, I am a-dying.</i>
Me debilito, me consumo.	<i>I linger, I pine away.</i>
Tome animo, no se desaliente por tan poco.	<i>Bear up, be not cast down for so small a matter.</i>
Ah! Señor, no sabe vm. lo mucho que padesco.	<i>Oh! Sir, you little know how ill I am.</i>
Tengo yá un pié en la sepultura.	<i>I have one foot already in the grave.</i>
Acabose con migo, enflaquece sensiblemente.	<i>I am gone, I decay very sensibly.</i>
Declinan cada dia mas mis fuerzas.	<i>I grow weaker every day.</i>
Soy ethico, mi mál es incurable.	<i>I am consumptive, my disease is past recovery.</i>
Hace vm. su mál mayor de lo que es.	<i>You make your disease worse than it is.</i>
Le puédo prometer que le curare a vm.	<i>I dare promise you that you will recover.</i>
Hé de morir de esta vez, mi mál es muy inveterado.	<i>I must die, my disease is too inveterate.</i>
Créame vm. no será cosa, no está en peligro.	<i>Believe me, it will be nothing, you are not in danger.</i>
Le sangráron a vm.?	<i>Have you been let blood?</i>
Sí, Señor, abier fui sanguinado.	<i>Yes, Sir, I was let blood yes-terday.</i>
Adonde está su sangre?	<i>Where is your blood?</i>
Está sobre la ventána.	<i>It is upon the window.</i>
Otra sanguina necesita vm.	<i>You want to be let blood again.</i>
Su sangre está recalentada y corrompida.	<i>Your blood is very hot and corrupted.</i>
Há trabajado bien su purga?	<i>Did your physic work well?</i>
Muy bien.	<i>Very well.</i>
Quantas sillas tuvo vm?	<i>How many stools have you had?</i>
Ocho u nueve.	<i>Eight or nine times.</i>
Como se halla vm. ahora?	<i>How do you find yourself now?</i>
Estoy algo mejor, gracias a Dios.	<i>I am a little better, thank God.</i>
Yá no tiene vm. calentúra.	<i>Your fever is gone.</i>
Le duéle aún la cabéza?	<i>Does your head ache still?</i>
No mucho, Señor.	<i>Not much, Sir.</i>
Me alegro infinito.	<i>I am very glad of it.</i>
Es preciso que tome una ayúda para tener el vientre libre.	<i>You must take a clyster to keep your body open,</i>

Pasado mañana, tomará otra perguita.	<i>You shall take after to-morrow another purge.</i>
Haré quanto me ordenáre.	<i>I will do whatever you pre- scribe me.</i>
Tengase caliente.	<i>Keep yourself warm.</i>
No siente vm. algún apetito ?	<i>Have you no better stomach ?</i>
Sí, Señor, bien comería un pollo.	<i>Yes, Sir, I could eat a chicken.</i>
Puéde vm. comerlo.	<i>You may eat it.</i>
No hay riesgo.	<i>There is no danger.</i>
Pero que hé de beber ?	<i>But what must I drink ?</i>
Cervéza chica con una tosf- táda.	<i>Some small beer with a toast.</i>
No pudiera tomár une gota de vino ?	<i>May not I drink a drop of wine ?</i>
Beba vm. poco pero con agua.	<i>Drink some, but with water.</i>
Procure descansár, mañana pasaré por aquí.	<i>Endeavour to rest, to-morrow I will call this way.</i>
Vá todo bien hoy ?	<i>Does all go well to-day ?</i>
Estoy mucho mejor.	<i>I am a great deal better.</i>
Ha dormido vm. bien esta noche ?	<i>Did you sleep well last night ?</i>
Descansé bellamente.	<i>I rested perfectly well.</i>
No tiene vm. mas calentúra.	<i>Your fever is quite gone.</i>
En dos ó tres dias podrá salir.	<i>In two or three days you may go abroad.</i>
Tiene vm. ganas de comer ahora ?	<i>Have you a good stomach now ?</i>
Siento mucha hambre.	<i>I am very hungry.</i>
Puéde vm. comer pero há de sér con moderacion.	<i>You may eat, but with great moderation.</i>
Tome vm. un poco de vino.	<i>Take a little wine.</i>
De que vino ?	<i>What wine ?</i>
De el que vm. quisiere,	<i>Which you please.</i>
Blanco ò roxo, no importa.	<i>White or red, no matter which.</i>
No visita vm. al Señor Don — ?	<i>Do not you visit Mr. — ?</i>
Vengo de su casa.	<i>I come from him.</i>
Como está ?	<i>How does he do ?</i>
Está muy malo.	<i>He is very ill.</i>
No hay esperanza alguna ?	<i>Is there no hope ?</i>
Ninguna hay.	<i>There are none.</i>
Es un hombre muerto.	<i>He is a dead man.</i>
Hay mucho tiempo que está malo ?	<i>How long has he been sick ?</i>

Unos tres meses há:
Que enfermedád tiene?
Está en consumpcion.
Es una enfermedád incurable.
Si la leche de burra no le
cura, nada le curará.
Pero es tiempo que me vaya..
Señor, estimo y agradesco
su cuidado y trabajo.
Me tiene vm. a su servicio,
pero deseo que no le haga
falta.
Le doy a vm. infinitas gra-
cias.

These three months.
What is his distemper?
He is in a consumption.
It is an incurable disease.
If asses milk does not cure him,
: nothing will.
But it is time for me to go.
Sir, I thank you for your care
and trouble.
I am wholly at your service,
but wish you may have no
more occasion for idleness.
I am infinitely obliged to you.

Diál. XXXVI. *De un bautismo, de un casamiento, y un entierro.*

Adonde vá vm. tan de prisa?
Me voy a casa.
Que negocio lleva vm.?
Tenemos un bautismo hoy.
Ha parido su Señora madre?
Sí, Señor, pario un niño.
Creía que era una niña.
Adonde le bautizarán?
Me parece en casa.
Quienes son los padrinos?

Los compadres y comadres
han venido?
Están allá la ama de leche,
y la pattéra?
Sí, Señor, solo se aguarda
al sacerdote para bautizar
al niño.

Es vm. padrino de este niño?

No, Señor, es mi tio.
Está ya casada su hermana?
No, pero se han tomado los
dichos.

Dial. XXXVI. *Of a christening, a wedding, and a burial.*

Whither do you go so fast?
I go home.
What business have you?
We have a christening to-day.
Is your mother brought to bed?
She is brought to bed of a boy.
I thought it was a girl.
Where will he be christened?
I believe at our house.
*Who are the god-fathers and
the god-mothers?*

*Are the godfathers and the god-
mothers come?*
*Are the midwife and the wet
nurse there?*
*Yes, they only stay for the priest
to christen the child.*

*Do you stand god-father to the
child?*

No, Sir, it is my uncle.
Is your sister already married?
No, but she is betrothed.

Quando

Quando se le han tomado los dichos?	<i>When was she betrothed?</i>
Mas de ocho dias há.	<i>It is more than eight days.</i>
Con quien se casa?	<i>Who does she marry?</i>
Con el Señor D—	<i>She marries Mr. D—</i>
Es un casamiento bien satis-	<i>That is a good match.</i>
tido.	
Entra en buena familia.	<i>She matches in a good family.</i>
Que dote le da su padre?	<i>What portion does your father give her?</i>
Forty thousand dollars.	
Es un buen casamiento.	<i>It is a good portion.</i>
Quaranta mil pesos.	
Quando se celebrarán las bodas?	<i>When will the wedding be kept?</i>
Mañana tendrémos las bodas.	<i>To-morrow will be the wedding.</i>
Yá se han comprado el anillo nupcial y las livréas.	<i>The wedding-ring and favours are already bought.</i>
El novio y la novia tienen vestidos de bodas.	<i>The bridegroom and the bride have put on their wedding-cloaths.</i>
Quien los há de casar?	<i>Who is to marry them?</i>
Nuestro capellán.	<i>Our chaplain.</i>
De donde procede que su primo está tan afligido?	<i>What is the reason your cousin is so much afflicted?</i>
Murió su madre.	<i>His mother is dead.</i>
Quando murió?	<i>When did she die?</i>
Ayer por la mañana.	<i>She died yesterday morning.</i>
Así su padre es viudo.	<i>So his father is now a widower.</i>
Recelo qué no lo será mucho tiempo.	<i>I fear he will not be so long.</i>
Se volverá a casar presto.	<i>He will soon marry again.</i>
Quien cuidará del entierro?	<i>Who will take care of the funeral?</i>
Mi hermano.	<i>My brother.</i>
Adonde la enterrarán?	<i>Where will she be buried?</i>
En la iglesia de San Diégo.	<i>In St. James's church.</i>
Serán las honras grandes?	<i>Will it be a magnificent funeral?</i>
Sin duda alguna.	<i>Without any doubt.</i>
Yá pasa el entierro.	<i>The burying goes by.</i>
Hay treinta coches de duelo.	<i>There are thirty mourning-coaches.</i>

*Diál. XXXVII. Para
hablár á un mozo de
caballos.*

Almohaza mi caballo.
Estriega y limpia le bien con
paja.
Mi caballo está sin herradú-
ras.
Dos herraduras le faltán,
Llevale a casa del herrador.
Mande le herrárs.
Llevale despues al río.
Le has dado de beber ?
Sí, Señor.
Dale su pienso de cebada.
Passeale esta tarde.
Dale tambien salado.
Há comido su cebada ?
Echale paja ahora.
Ensilla mi caballo y trahe-
mele.
Tomale por el freno.
No le haga corrér.
No le recaliente.
Está cansado ?
Quitale el freno.
Ponle en la caballeriza.

*Dial. XXXVII. To speak
to a groom.*

*Carry my horse.
Rub him well with a wisp of
straw.
My horse is unshod.
He wants two shoes.
Carry him to the farrier.
Get him shod.
Carry him after to the river.
Have you watered him ?
Yes, Sir.
Give him his barley.
Walk him this afternoon.
Give him also some bran.
Has he eat his barley ?
Give him now some straw.
Saddle my horse, and bring him
to me.
Take him by the bridle.
Do not make him run.
Do not overheat him.
Is he weary ?
Unbridle him.
Put him in the stable.*

*Diál. XXXVIII. De un
viage.*

Adonde vá v'm. Señor ?
Voy á Madrid.
Quando sale v'm. ?
En este instante.
Vá v'm. á caballo ó en coche ?
A caballo.
Muchacho, traheme mi ca-
ballo.
Aqui está, Señor.
Está bien almohazado ?

*Dial. XXXVIII. Going
upon a journey.*

*Where are you going, Sir.
I am going to Madrid.
When do you set out ?
Presently.
Do you go in a coach or on
horseback ?
On horseback ?
Boy, bring out my horse.
Here he is, Sir.
Is he well curried ?
Muy.*

Muy bien, Señor.
 Quantas leguas hay de aquí
 a M——?
 Dies leguas.
 Son leguas largas?
 No, Señor, son las mas
 cortas de España.
 Le parece a vm. que poda-
 mos caminár tanto hoy?
 Sin duda, no es tan tarde.
 Darán las doze del dia.
 Tiene vm. pues bastante ti-
 empo para llegar antes de
 ponerse el sól.
 Hay buen camino?
 Muy hermoso.
 Ningun pantano se encuen-
 tra.
 Pero tiene vm. bosques que
 atravesfar y ríos que pas-
 far.
 Hay peligro en el camino
 real?
 Nada se dice de esto.
 No se habla que haya ladró-
 nes en los bosques?
 Nada hay que temér de noche
 ò de dia.
 Es un camino en que anda
 gente siempre.
 Que camino hé de tomár?
 Quando estará vm. cerca de
 la primera aldéa, tomará
 vm. à mano derecha.
 Hé de subir el monte?
 No, Señor, dexele vm. a la
 izquierda.
 Es el camino dificultoso en
 los bosques?
 No, Señor, vaya siempre
 derecho, no se puede ex-
 traviár.
 Adonde encontraremos el
 rio?
 A la salida del bosque.

Very well, Sir.
 How many leagues is this place
 from M——?
 Ten leagues.
 Are they long leagues?
 No, Sir, they are the shortest
 in Spain.
 Do you think we can go so far
 to-day?
 Without doubt, it is not so late.
 It is near twelve.
 You have then time enough to
 reach that place before the
 sun sets.
 Is the road good?
 Very fine.
 You meet with no quagmire.
 But you have woods to go thro',
 and rivers to cross.
 Is there any danger upon the
 high-way?
 There is no talk of it.
 Do you hear whether there be any
 highwaymen in the woods?
 There is nothing to fear either
 by day or night.
 It is a high-road where you
 meet with people always.
 Which way must one take?
 When you come near the next
 village, you must take to the
 right hand.
 Must I go up the hill?
 No, Sir, you must leave it on
 the left.
 It is a difficult way through the
 wood?
 Not at all, Sir; go strait a-
 long, you cannot miss your
 way.
 Where do we come to a river?
 As you come out of the wood,

Se puede vadear? es vadeable?
May one ford it over?

No, Señor, se pasa en un barco.
No, Sir, they ferry it over.

Vamos, caballeros, montemos.
Come, gentlemen, let us mount.

Adios, Señores.

Farewell, Gentlemen.

Dios les dé buen viage.

I wish you a good journey.

Les doy muchas gracias.

I thank you with all my heart.

No quiere vn. echár un trago?

Will you not take the stirrup-cup?

Como gustáre.

As you please,

Vaya à su buen viage.

To your good journey.

Díal. XXXIX. En una posada. *Dial. XXXIX. In an inn.*

Adonde está la mejor posada de la ciudád?
Where is the best inn in town?

A el signo del Caballo Blanco.
En que parage de la villa está?
*At the sign of the White Horse.
In what part of the town is it?*

Cerca de la iglesia mayor.
Podrémos alojarnos aqui?
Sí, Señor, tenemos bellos quartos y buenas camas.
*Near the great church.
May we lodge here?
Yes, Sir, we have good chambers and good beds.*

Apcémos nos, Señores.

Let us alight, Gentlemen.

Adonde está el mozo de caballos?

Where is the ostler?

Aquí estoy, Señor.

Here I am, Sir.

Toma nuestros caballos.

Take our horses.

Llevalos a la caballeriza.

Carry them into the stables.

Cuida los bien.

Take care of them.

Veamos ahóra, que nos dará vn. de cenar?

Now, let us see, what will you give us for supper?

Veán vms. Señores, lo que mas gustáren.

See yourselves, Gentlemen, what you have a mind to..

Dénos media docena de pichones, dos perdices, seis codornices, un buen capón y una ensalada.

Give us half a dozen pigeons, a brace of partridges, six quails, a good capon, and a large salad.

Tendré cuidado de todo, no se inquieten.

I will take care of all; do not trouble yourselves.

No quieren vns. otra cosa?

Will you have nothing else?

No,

No, basta con esto; pero démos buen vino y fruta.

Les aseguro que les daré gusto.

Quieren vms. ir à ver sus aposentos?

Sí, llame à su camarero.

Alumbra à estos Señores que suban.

Haga nos cenár quanto antes.

Antes que bayan quitado sus botas, estará la cena promta.

Adonde están nuestros lacayos?

Ahí suben con sus valixas.

Han traído nuestras pistolas?

Sí, Señor, aquí están.

Quita mis botines y ve despues a cuidár de nuestros caballos.

Llama para la cena.

Señores, la cena está promta, está en la mesa.

Vamos, Señores, a cenár, para poder acostarnos temprano.

Sentemosnos a la mesa.

Nada come vñ. qué tiene?

No tengo ganas, estoy cansado.

Estoy molido.

Estaré mejor en la cama que en la mesa.

Tome animo.

Si se siente malo, vaya se à acostar.

Mande calentar su cama.

Que no les impida de cenár, voy a descansar.

Ha menester vñ. de algo?

Nada quiero sino descansar.

No, that is enough; but let us have good wine, and fruit.

I shall please you. I warrant you.

Will you go and see your chamberlains?

Yes, call your chamberlain.

Light the Gentlemen up stairs.

Let us have our supper as soon as possible.

Before your boots are pulled off, supper will be got ready.

Where are our footmen?

There they are coming up with your portmanteaus.

Have you brought our pistols?

Yes, Sir, there they are.

Pull off my boots, and then go and look after our horses.

Call for supper.

Gentlemen, supper is ready, the meat is upon the table.

Let us go to supper, Gentlemen, that we may go to bed betimes.

Let us sit down to table.

You eat nothing, what ails you?

I have no stomach, I am tired.

I am bruised all over.

I shall be better in bed than at table.

You must take courage.

If you find yourself ill, go to bed.

Get your bed warmed.

Let me not hinder you from your supper, I am going to try to sleep.

Do you want any thing?

I want nothing but rest.

Tenga

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Tenga vñ. buénas noches.
Trahe los postres y dí a la
patróna que venga à ha-
blarnos.

Aquí viene.

Señóres, les gusta la cena?

Sí, Señóra, pero ahora es
menester satisfacér a vñ.

Quanto hemos gástdado?

Que hemos de pagár?

El escóte no sube mucho.

Vea vñ. quanto le debémos,
por nosotros, nuestros cri-
ádos y caballos.

Por la cena, la cama, y el
almuerzo.

Todo importa dies pessos.

Me parece que es demasiado.

Al contrario, es muy barato.

Haga vñ. mismo la quuenta
y hallará que no les pido
demasiaðo.

Pagarémosla mañana por la
mañana despues de el al-
muerzo.

Como quisieren.

Dénos sábanas límpias.

Las sábanas que les envio
son muy buénas.

Buénas noches, Señóra.

Buénas noches les dé dios à
vms. caballéros, servidó-
ra de vms.

Necesitan de algo?

Nada nos hace falta.

Solo que se haga buen fuégo.

Las noches son muy frias.

Es menester cuidarse en via-
ge.

I wish you a good night.
*Bring the dessert, and go and
bid the landlady come and
speak with us.*

Here she is coming.

*Gentlemen, are you satisfied
with your supper.*

*Yes, Mistress, but we must
satisfy you.*

What have we had?

What have we to pay?

The reckoning is not high.

*See what you must have for us,
our men, and our horses.*

*For the supper, bed, and break-
fast.*

All amount to ten dollars.

Methinks you ask too much.

*On the contrary, I am very
cheap.*

*Reckon yourself, and you will
find that I do not ask you too
much.*

*We will pay you to-morrow
morning, after breakfast.*

As you please.

Let us have clean sheets.

*The sheets I send you are very
good.*

Good night, Mistress.

*Good night, Gentlemen, I am
your servant.*

Do you want something?

We want nothing.

Only let us have a good fire.

The nights are very cold.

*One must take care of himself
on a journey.*

F I N S.